# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

# RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1951

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# RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

*Subject.*

Rural Welfare Department—Administration Report for the year ending with the 31st December 1951.

*Madras, the 16th July* 1952.

From

SRI G. VENKATACHALAPATHI,

DIRECTOR OF RURAL WELFARE,

*Madras.*

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT,

*Madras.*

409 133

Sir,

I submit herewith the Administration Report of the Rural Welfare Department on the work done under the Rural Welfare Programme in the selected firkas and centres during the calendar year 1951.

630.715 GOM

Yours faithfully,

G. VENKATACHALAPATHI,

*Director of Rural Welfare.*

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# ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1951.

## PART I.

### Introduction.

of the number of wells dug, roads made, schools constructed, tanks deepened and repaired, etc. While these figures might well impress those who care for such statements, what may not be equally clear will be the work done and results achieved so far and to consider the points which now require greater attention and more effort. It is good to remember that the Rural Welfare Scheme which was introduced five years ago started under a barrage of hostile criticism. Questions were raised if the department would not merely duplicate what other departments were doing aready in the rural areas, and if there was not bound to be therefore waste of money and effort. It was also seriously suggested that such a scheme could at no time be made to cover all the villages in all the districts without creating extremely difficult problems of finance and administration. Now that five years of work are over, there has come increasing recognition of the need and usefulness of a separate department in which every single person from the Director to the Grama Sevak would give wholetime and energy to deal with every problem of rural welfare. During the last two years particularly, distinguished visitors from outside the State have studied the work of the department and have expressed their appreciation. This is not to say that the work is complete or even near final fruition. The little done and the vast undone are both there and the department is well aware of the challenge of both.

The report contains only a brief and bare account of the various items of practical work done during the year. It contains the usual mention of the number of wells dug, roads made, schools constructed, tanks deepened and repaired, etc. While these figures might well impress those who care for such statements, what may not be equally clear will be the great human drama behind these separate items of practical achievements. That is a drama in which thousands of men and women and even boys and girls in hundreds of villages have played a new and inspiring part in a new chapter of their own history. Those who know the hard conditions in the villages will realize at once how behind every well dug, road made or school-house constructed, there has come to light of new spirit of co-operation among the village people and a new faith that their destiny is in their own hands. Village people have come to realize that the Government can help only a little but that they must help themselves much. It is this awakening of the *Shakthi* in the mind of the people that is the most significant single factor in the whole situation created in the rural areas through the work of the

department. While what has been achieved is little compared to what has yet to be done, it is big enough in the sense that village people now know that there is nothing they cannot do for themselves provided they co-operate fully and work together for common purposes.

One additional feature of the work during the year has been the attention that the department tried earnestly to give to the development of village industries. Two Village Industries Training Centres were opened—one at the Grama Sevak Vidyalaya at Kallupatti in Tamilnad and the other at Gopannapalem in Andhra Desa. Six officers of the department who underwent one year's training at Maganwadi, the headquarters of the All-India Village Industries Association in Wardha are in charge of these two training centres. These two training centres have already completed one course of training of five months of the first batch of 50 selected village artisans in oil-pressing, bee-keeping, paper-making and Magan-chula. But Khadi undoubtedly continued to be the biggest item in the programme of village industries under the department. During the year 7,152 additional spinners and about 700 additional weavers were engaged in khadi production under the department. Rupees 7·26 lakhs was paid as spinning wages and Rs. 4,49,983 as weaving charges. This was practical unemployment relief on a wide scale. It is proposed to pay more and more attention to the development of cottage and village industries during the next year.

Sri G. Venkatachalapathi continued to hold the post of the Director of Rural Welfare. Sri T. V. Raghava Rao, B.A. and Sri S. Lakshmirathan Bharathi, M.A., B.L., continued to be the Deputy Directors of Rural Welfare.

## Rural Water-supply.

Adequate water-supply to as many villages as possible is envisaged under this head. During the year under report 197 new wells were sunk and 294 new wells under construction. Two hundred and thirty old wells were repaired and rendered fit for use and 104 more wells were under repair. Thirty-three other drinking water sources were repaired and six more were under repair.

## Village Communications.

Communications is one of the main factors promoting the welfare of village life. Under this scheme roads are laid connecting several villages to one another and also wherever possible to the main roads thus providing a net work of easy access to the distant as well as nearby village. This scheme supplements the Post-war Road Development Programme. Two hundred and seventy-nine miles of new roads were formed in addition to 82 other roads for which linear measurements were not given. Two hundred and fifty-eight roads were under construction. Roads to a length of 36 miles were improved in addition to 78

other roads for which linear measurements were not given. Thirty-seven miles and four furlongs of cart-tracks, village rasthas and foot-paths in addition to 64 other items in respect of which linear measurements were not given, were also formed. About 16 miles and 2 furlongs of cart-tracks and village rasthas were repaired in addition to 42 other items. Eighty-five road culverts were constructed. Forty-one culverts were under construction, 7 culverts were repaired and four were under repair. Ninety-eight road dams, dams across channels and foot-bridges were also constructed.

## EDUCATION.

Considerable enthusiasm was created in the firkas for the spread of education. During the year under report 146 elementary schools were opened and 199 night-schools and 367 adult education centres started in addition to a few basic schools. Forty-eight elementary schools were converted into basic schools, 89 school buildings were constructed and 25 more are under construction. The number of reading rooms opened during the period was 76 and 70 reading rooms and libraries were improved. Two central libraries and 144 branch libraries were opened. There were 44,915 books in the central libraries to the end of March 1952. To accommodate village libraries and reading rooms 46 buildings were put up; 135 radio-sets were installed in addition to many private sets. The whole of this work came naturally as a result of the general awakening among the people in the villages. Such awakening often expressed itself in the construction of village schools and the starting of adult education centres.

## MEDICAL AID AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Adequate attention was paid to the sanitation in the rural areas. The importance of clean living was stressed in the minds of the villagers by propaganda work. Periodically films on this subject were exhibited. Health drives, meetings and conferences were conducted. The preventive and curative measures for the various common diseases were lucidly explained to the villagers. The health staff worked in this respect in co-ordination with the Rural Welfare staff. Twenty-seven dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres were opened during the year. Eight hundred and twenty-seven latrines of the Wardha type and 1,105 latrines of other types were constructed. Twenty-seven latrines of the Wardha type and 165 latrines of other types were under construction. Eighty-nine latrines of the Wardha type and 32 latrines of the other types were under repair. Thirty-two septic tanks, three hundred and five dust-bins, and one thousand and sixty-four cess-pools were also constructed. Ninety-three bathrooms were constructed. Drainage to a length of five miles, one furlong and ninety-seven yards was formed. Eighty-six first-aid centres were organized. Four thousand seven hundred and forty-two insanitary pits were filled up. Seven hundred and eighty-five Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

## NUTRITIONAL ACTIVITY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CENTRAL NUTRITION BUREAU.

Three Regional Units were functioning in the State at Poonamalee, Tiruchirappalli and Anantapur. The activities of the Tiruchirappalli unit were confined to Musiri firka and Tiruchirappalli town. The activities of the Regional Nutrition Unit at Anantapur were restricted to Hindupur firka and Anantapur town. During the year under review, the Tiruchirappalli unit undertook preliminary surveys of diet in the villages of Muthampatti, Ayyampalayam, Evur, Vellur, Sundaikai, Pudupatti, Nachipudur, Kodunthurai, Valavandi, Chittalarai, Thumbulam and Perur in the Musiri firka and Chintamani in Tiruchirappalli town. Two hundred and seven families and three students' hostels representing about 1,300 consumption units were included in the above surveys the families belonging to different income groups; there was neither gross scarcity of food nor any widespread malnutrition in the villages. There was not also any widespread malnutrition. Nineteen thousand, two hundred and seventy-five pounds of skim-milk powder were distributed among children under twelve years and expectant and nursing mothers in this unit. Short talks and lectures were given to educate the villagers on nutrition matters.

## THE ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL UNIT, ANANTAPUR.

During the year diet surveys were conducted in six students' hostels in Hindupur, Gooty and Anantapur and also in two midday meal centres. The management of the hostels were advised on the suitable methods by which deficiencies noticed could be corrected at cheap cost. Nineteen thousand, two hundred and seventy-five pounds of skim-milk powder were distributed free of cost as also multi-vitamin and other tablets. The unit was popularizing rearing of vegetable gardens; seeds worth Rs. 100 were supplied free of cost; two poultry farms were started in Hindupur. The nutrition exhibitions were organized. Lectures and talks by exhibitions were also held in schools in the Hindupur firka and in the several villages in the unit. Cooking demonstrations were also arranged with a view to educate the people on the correct methods of cooking and to popularize unaccustomed and supplementary foodstuffs.

## LEPROSY WORK.

In 1949 the Government appointed Sri T. N. Jagadisan as the Honorary Leprosy Prevention and Relief Organizer in the Rural Welfare Department. He was asked to tackle rural leprosy with a view to control and prevent the spreading of the disease in the villages without heavy expenditure to Government. The Honorary Leprosy Prevention and Relief Officer submitted proposals in respect of Kadambuliyur, Kumbla, Gara, Kalasapakkam, Tirumangalam, Veerapandi, Chinnasalem and Nagari firkas. As regards Kadambuliyur firka, orders on Sri Jagadisan's proposals were passed in 1948 and two leprosy clinics at Semmedu and Veerperumanallur villages were established under this

scheme. About 400 lepromatus (infective) cases out of a total of 1,987 cases of leprosy registered at Veeraperumanallur centre and about 170 lepromatus cases out of 357 leprosy cases registered at Semmedu were treated. In the Kumbla firka, a scheme has been sanctioned appointing Dr. P. S. Sastri, a local Medical Practitioner, who evinces keen interest in leprosy work, as Honorary Medical Officer for leprosy work. A staff of one Kushta Nivâran Sevak, one male injector and one nursing orderly were also sanctioned to assist him in leprosy work. The Kushta Nivaran Sevak and the male injector have finished their training and have joined duty at Kumbla on the 16th January 1952, while the nursing orderly finished his training at the end of February 1952. The actual work of the scheme was started from 16th January 1952. A separate building is being built by local endeavour to house the clinic. As regards the Gara firka, the Government have approved the recommendations of the Honorary Organizer for opening a clinic at Omaravalli to be placed in charge of a Medical Officer of the District Board Dispensary at Kalingapatam, which is about three miles away from Omaravalli. The following staff has been sanctioned in this connexion. One Kushta Nivaran Sevak, one male injector and one nursing orderly. Similarly, in Tirumangalam firka, Dr. Palaniappan, a private Medical Practitioner, trained in leprosy work at the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput, and an enthusiast in the cause of leprosy relief and control, has been appointed as Medical Officer for leprosy work under the Rural Welfare Scheme. He would be put in charge of a clinic and assisted by a Kushta Nivaran Sevak, a nursing orderly and a male injector. Schemes relating to Kalasapakkam, Veerapandi, Chinnasalem, Trivellore and Nagari firkas were either under investigation or under the consideration of Government.

## AGRICULTURE.

Special attention was paid to increasing production of foodgrains and cotton by subsidizing the agriculture requirements and offering various facilities to the farmer. Three thousand four hundred and ten acres of fallow and cultivable waste lands were reclaimed and brought under cultivation. Large waste blocks were reclaimed with the help of tractors and bulldozers. Thirty-nine model agricultural farms were started. One thousand two hundred and sixty-nine agricultural demonstration plots were started. Twenty-three thousand and thirty-eight manure and compost pits were dug. The cultivation of subsidiary foodgrains like sweet potato and tapioca was encouraged by distributing seed material free of cost. Green manure crops were planted on field bunds. Vigorous propaganda was done to educate the ryots about the utility of the farm-yard manure and the best way of its preservation. Large-scale demonstration of compost manure made from farm-waste and other waste-material was conducted. A sum of Re. 1 was paid as subsidy for every ton of compost matter. During the Compost Week Celebration top priority was given to this item of work and a sum of Rs. 25 was awarded as prize to the ryot in Cauvery taluk who produced the maximum quantity of manure.

## Irrigation.

High priority was given to the selected firkas in the matter of execution of repairs and improvements to irrigation sources. Three irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs. 1,13,770 was completed during the year 1951. They were expected to irrigate about 709 acres resulting in an additional yield of 482 tons of foodgrains. About 48 tanks were repaired or renovated during the year. Repairs to 29 other tanks were under progress at the end of the year. Three anicuts were repaired. Silt clearance was carried out in respect of about 14 channels and the work was in progress in respect of three other channels. Two bunds across irrigation channels were repaired. A number of other works were under investigation.

## Electricity.

A review of the work accomplished in respect of the southern part of the State is given below :—

Twenty schemes costing over Rs. 35·6 lakhs were sanctioned during the year covering 30 villages in the ·Palladam, Kalasapakkam Veerapandi, Kadambuliyur, Tirumangalam, Kalligudi, Malli, Pazhamcottai, Edircottai and Avinashi firkas and centres. Over 750 wells with a connected load of 3,700 h.p. and about 1,500 domestic lighting services and 15 numbers industrial services with a connected load of 350 h.p., etc., will be connected up under these schemes. During the year electricity for agricultural and other purposes was extended to eight villages in the Palladam firka, one village each in the Tiruppur, Veerapandi and Kundah firkas; six villages in the Kalasapakkam firka, five in the Nagari firka, eight villages in Kadambuliyur firka, four villages in the Tirumangalam firka, seven in Malli firka and five in the Avinashi centre. Work was in progress in respect of 15 schemes.

A review of the work accomplished during the calendar year 1951 in extending electric supply to the villages in the selected firkas in the Andhra Power System and the Madras Electricity System is given below :—

A restricted scheme for extension of electricity to seven villages in the Pendurthi firka which was sanctioned in 1949 was continued to be executed during the year; 80 per cent of the works were completed. Supply was given to three villages during the year.

A scheme costing Rs. 3,04,950 rising to Rs. 3,93,700 for supply of electricity to eight villages in the Rajahmundry firka was sanctioned in 1950. Fifty per cent of the total work was completed by 1951 and rest was in progress. Supply to one village was given in 1951.

The schemes for extending supply to 28 villages in the Dendulur firka was sanctioned in 1950. Fifty per cent of the work was completed in 1951. Extension of lines was in progress. Five distributions were energised and services given.

Four schemes for extension of supply to three villages in the Trivellore firka costing Rs. 1·05 lakhs were sanctioned. Two schemes for

extending supply to three villages in the Pandur firka costing Rs. 1·9 lakhs were also sanctioned.

A scheme for the extension of supply to 19 agricultural services in two villages in Moppedu firka costing Rs. 46,200 was also sanctioned.

Fifty-five agricultural services, one industrial load and eleven domestic services were connected in seven villages in the Moppedu firka.

VILLAGE LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT.

The Village Livestock Improvement Scheme which aims at the production of improved breeds of cattle continued to function in the four firkas of Alur, Saliamangalam, Ongole and Palladam. Three breeding bulls respectively of the Hallikar, Umbhacheri, Ongole and Kangayam breeds were stationed at each centre. The work done in each centre was as follows:—

*Alur firka (Bellary district).*—All the scrub bulls in the area were castrated. Four hundred and seventeen castrations were performed during the year. Four hundred and five cows were registered. Eighty services were performed by the bulls. A minor Veterinary Dispensary was opened at Alur.

*Saliamangalam firka (Tanjore district).*—Six hundred and ninety-six cows were registered and 279 scrub bulls were castrated in the area. Two hundred and fourteen services were performed by the breeding bulls. The provisions of the Livestock Improvement Act were ordered to be enforced in this area.

*Palladam firka (Coimbatore district).*—Three hundred and ninety-six cows were registered up to the end of the year. One hundred and eighty-seven scrub bulls were castrated.

*Ongole firka (Guntur district).*—One hundred and twenty-two cows were registered. Eleven services were performed by the bulls. Owing to the delay in the purchase of bulls, much progress could not be made in this firka. One hundred and twenty-seven stud bulls and eighty-five rams were stationed in the selected firkas and centres for stud purposes.

CO-OPERATION.

During the year 217 additional villages were brought within the co-operative fold either by organizing new societies or by including the villages in the area of operations of the existing societies. At the end of the year out of about 2,337 revenue villages in all the selected firkas and centres, 2,103 villages were served by co-operative societies. There were only 234 villages not covered by co-operatives.

One thousand and eighty-two rural credit societies issued loans to 54,847 members during the period. The amount of loan issued and recovered were Rs. 81·75 lakhs and Rs. 61·17 lakhs respectively. At the end of November 1951, a sum of Rs. 95·71 lakhs was outstanding against the members. During the period 52 societies were entrusted

with the distribution of rationed articles. One hundred and forty-three co-operative societies distributed controlled commodities other than food grains. One hundred and eighteen co-operative societies undertook the supply of agricultural implements to the ryots. Implements valued at Rs. 6·9 lakhs were purchased by them and sales effected up to the end of November 1951 amounted to Rs. 6·7 lakhs. Godowns were constructed in five firkas.

Eight new multi-purpose societies were formed in Tirumangalam firka and four rural credit societies were converted into multi-purpose societies in the Kumbla firka.

To promote the development of village industries the Government approved a scheme for utilizing the services of co-operatives for procurement and supply of raw materials to the village artisans in 25 selected firkas. Under the scheme raw materials are to be procured and supplied through co-operative agency to village artisans at cost price. In eleven firkas a new type of co-operative organization known as Firka Cottage Industries Co-operative Federation was formed for the purpose and in the remaining firkas the existing co-operative organizations were entrusted with the work. The Government placed a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the grant of interest-free advances to the agencies for the purchase of raw materials required by village artisans. Subsidies were also sanctioned to the agencies to meet the cost of equipment, rent, etc. Each of the Firka Cottage Industries Federation has been given the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to work as its Secretary. Storage sheds have also been placed at the disposal of these agencies wherever possible for storing raw materials. The scheme was put into effect in May 1951. The total value of raw materials purchased by the various co-operative agencies up to the end of May 1952 amounted to Rs. 65,892 and the value of the materials sold during the period was Rs. 39,857. Mostly iron and steel materials were supplied to the artisans.

The Government sanctioned the payment of an *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 2,000 to Annadanapatty Coir Makers' Co-operative Society in the Salem district towards share capital of 100 additional Harijan workers to be admitted to the society at Rs. 20 each. With a view to encourage the production of screw-pine mats in the Malabar district, three societies were organized in three villages. The Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 50 per mensem to each of the three societies for a period of one year from the date of their organization. They also have sanctioned the employment of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for one year to supervise the work of the societies.

## Housing.

The scheme for the housing of Harijans and Ambalagaras families in the Saliamangalam firka of Tanjore district which was sanctioned in 1950, was under execution. Out of 200 house-sites provided for in the

scheme, 133 sites were allotted so far. An amount of Rs. 13,000 was so far spent on payment of subsidies to the colonists. The subsidies were paid in the form of building materials such as doors, windows, rafters, etc., so as to enable the colonists to complete the work in time. Four wells, one school building and two quarters for teachers were constructed in the colony. The construction of hospital-*cum*-chavadi was in progress. A mat-weavers' co-operative society which was in existence at Ammapet was shifted to the colony and allowed to occupy one of the buildings with its own office and godown.

The Government sanctioned the construction of a model Harijan colony consisting of six sheds in the Tirumangalam firka, at a cost of Rs. 3,690. The colony would be constructed alongside the caste Hindu quarters in such a way that there would be a fusion of Harijan and non-Harijan quarters.

## TRAINING.

(*a*) *Andhra Grama Sevak Vidyalayam at Gopannapalem.*—In the Vidyalayam at Gopannapalem, the fifth and sixth batches of Grama Sevaks numbering 65 were given training during the year 1951, from 12th February to 11th May 1951 and from 15th August to 13th November 1951. The fifth batch training was inaugurated by the Minister for Rural Development. Prominent officials and non-officials gave lectures on subjects connected with Rural Welfare work.

A short training camp from 30th January to 16th February 1951 for village workers was conducted. A special training course for weavers was commenced from 27th May 1951 with a Special Instructor in charge to train workers in the weaving and khadi with a view to propagate khadi in the selected firkas. Training in ginning, spinning and carding was also given.

A poultry unit was also started in the Vidyalayam. One breeding bull was also stationed for improving the local breed. Arrangements were made to start a pottery unit attached to the Vidyalayam. Village Industries Model Centre was opened at the Andhra Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Gopannapalem, on 12th February 1951 by the Minister for Rural Development. About 15 candidates were taking training. Training was given in oil pressing and oil-ghanni, paper-making, biscuit-making, apiary, date-jaggery-making and soap-making.

A Sarvodaya Sammelan was conducted from 30th January to 12th February 1951 during which non-stop spinning was conducted, lectures were arranged and exhibition on various activities were organized.

(*b*) *Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Kallupatti.*—In the Vidyalayam at Kallupatti, the training of the 34 Rural Welfare Officers in check-measurement and scrutiny was in progess. The second batch of 33 Grama Sevaks commenced their second course of training on 15th May 1951 and finished it on 15th August 1951. The fifth batch of 31 Grama Sevaks started their first course of training from 15th October 1951. Instruction in agricultural farming was also given.

Bhajana was conducted every Saturday. Every morning, the choir of trainees went round the village singing bhajanas with musical instruments. The Gramasevaks did their daily campaign of village cleaning and helped to awake the sense of cleanliness in the minds of the villagers.

Besides, training to weavers was also given. The training given to the first batch of 10 weavers came to a close on 15th January 1951 and it covered spinning and various processes of weaving. Training to a second batch of 20 weavers was started on 1st July 1951. Training to 30 artisans in various cottage industries, such as oil-pressing, bee keeping, paper-making, etc., was given for five months from 2nd October 1951.

## FUNDS.

The details of expenditure incurred on account of Rural Welfare programme from the commencement of the scheme to the end of December 1950 are furnished below :—

| Year. | Expenditure. RS. IN LAKHS. |
|---|---|
| 1946–47 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1·73 |
| 1947–48 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·02 |
| 1948–49 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 18·40 |
| 1949–50 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 19·84 |
| 1950–51 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 19.66 |
| 1951–52 (up to and inclusive of December 1951) .. | 11·96 |
| Total .. | 78·61 |

## VILLAGERS' CONTRIBUTION.

The various works executed under the Rural Welfare Scheme has cost the Government much less than what they would have done if they had been carried out departmentally, the percentage of voluntary contribution to that of total cost coming to more than 50 per cent in quite a number of cases. From statistics compiled in respect of 22 out of 25 districts with a view to assess the extent of co-operation that came from villages, it is seen that against works estimated to cost Rs. 67,33,851, such as roads, wells, bath-rooms, latrines, drains, radio sets, school buildings, hospitals, breeding bulls, etc., the contributions made by the villagers either in cash or labour was about Rs. 33,42,000. The Government fund of Rs. 33 lakhs has, therefore, acted as a tilting lever to draw an equal amount from the villagers.

## CONCLUSION.

The importance of concentrated development of selected areas in which activities in different fields of development are closely integrated

with one another has been stressed by the Planning Commission also. It is now increasingly recognized that agricultural development is to be conceived as a part of the wider process of rural development. The idea underlying the Rural Welfare Scheme is to attack simultaneously from several directions the problems of rural life with the fullest co-operation of the villagers and the various agencies set up by Government. This has been attempted to be achieved under the Rural Welfare Programme and an integrated development of the selected areas tried to be secured. There has been a large measure of success in these efforts. It is to be hoped that the work will be further intensified in the selected areas and extended to additional areas in order that the physical and material resources of the villages as also the human elements therein may be developed to the fullest extent possible.

ANNEXURE I.

# FIRKAWAR DETAILS OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1951.

## ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

### HINDUPUR FIRKA.

*Village communication.*—One culvert was constructed. One culvert was under construction.

*Medical and Public Health.*—Two insanitary pits were filled up. Five medical chests were supplied.

*Education.*—Two adult night schools were started. One elementary school was converted into basic education school. Two school buildings were under construction. One reading room and one library were improved. One library and reading room was constructed. Three radio houses were under construction.

*Agriculture.*—One model agriculture farm was started. One hundred manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—One minor irrigation tank and one supply channel were repaired. One sluice was also repaired.

*Animal husbandry.*—Nine rams were supplied. One poultry farm was organized.

*Electricity.*—A major scheme for extension of electricity to five villages, viz., Kodikalli, Kalluru, Cholasamudram, Lepakshi and Kanchisamudram costing Rs. 4·01 lakhs rising to 4·36 lakhs was evolved and under finalization. Supply to 50 H.P. industrial, 605 H.P. of agriculture, 103 H.P. domestic services would be extended under this scheme. Scheme to extend electricity to Kirihera, Santibidu and Chowlar were under finalization.

*Co-operation.*—All the 22 villages in the firka were served by the following co-operative societies:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rural credit societies | 18 | Employee's societies | 2 |
| Stores societies | 3 | Milk supply union | 1 |
| Students stores society | 1 | Milk supply societies | 4 |
| Land mortgage uank | 1 | Multipurpose societies | 3 |
| Marketing society | 1 | Building society | 1 |
| Farmer society | 1 | Firka Cottage Industries Federation | 1 |
| Urban bank | 1 | | |

The Hindupur Women's Cottage Industries Co-operative Society was registered.

*Miscellaneous.*—Two thousand trees were planted. Eighty charkas were introduced. One group tournament and one spinning competition were conducted and prizes were awarded. One Harijan Bajan Mandiram was constructed. Twenty-five mass sanitation drives were organized. Fifteen pounds of vegetable seeds were distributed. Fifty artisons were supplied with improved tools. One cattle water tub was constructed. Two thousand carp fishes were introduced.

### PARIGI FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Two new wells were under construction. Two old wells were under repair.

*Village communication.*—Two roads were under construction. One culvert was constructed.

*Medical and Public Health.*—One subsidized dispensary was opened. Five medical chests were supplied. One non-Wardah type of latrine was constructed. Two dust bins were constructed. Two insanitary pits were filled up. Fifteen mass sanitation drives were conducted.

*Education.*—One elementary school and two night adult schools were started. One elementary school was converted into a basic education school. One reading room was started. One reading room and one library were improved. One building for library and reading room was constructed. Two radio sets were installed.

*Agriculture.*—One model agriculture farm was started. Sixty compost and manure pits were dug. Eight pounds of seeds were distributed.

*Irrigation.*—One minor irrigation tank, one supply channel and one sluice were repaired.

*Animal husbandry.*—One poultry farm was organized. One cattle show was conducted.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—One Grama Seva Sangham was organized.

*Electricity.*—Extension of supply to Moda village to supply power to 29 agriculture services at a cost of Rs. 77,500 was sanctioned. A scheme to supply power to 12 numbers industrial, 61 agriculture, and 116 domestic services in Parigi village at a cost of Rs. 3·15 lakhs was under scrutiny.

*Co-operation.*—All the 15 villages in the firka were covered by co-operative societies of the following type:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| Cottage industries societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Milk supply society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |

*Miscellaneous.*—One thousand trees were planted Forty charkas were introduced. Four group tournaments and two spinning competitions were held and prizes were awarded. Twelve cattle water tubs were constructed. One Bhajan Mandir was constructed. Twenty-five artisans were supplied with improved tools. One thousand and five hundred carp fishes were introduced.

### MADAKASIRA FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was under construction. Two old wells under repair.

*Village communication.*—Two roads were under construction. One cart tract was formed.

*Medical and Public Health.*—Five medical chests were supplied. Forty-two dust bins were constructed. Three bath rooms were constructed. Two insanitary pits were filled up. Thirty mass sanitation drives were conducted.

*Education.*—One elementary school and three adult schools were started. Three school biulding were under construction. One reading room was opened. Two reading rooms and one library were improved. One building for library and reading room was constructed. Two radio sets were installed. Two radio houses were under construction.

*Agriculture.*—One model agriculture farm was started. One hundred and forty manure and compost pits were dug. Twelve pounds of vegetable seeds were distributed.

*Irrigation.*—One minor irrigation tank, one supply channel and one sluice were repaired.

*Animal Husbandry.*—Five stud bulls were supplied. One poultry farm was organized. One cattle show was conducted.

*Grama Seva Sangham.*—Two Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Electricity.*—A restricted scheme for a diesel power station at Madakasira was investigated and finalized. The cost of the scheme was expected to be Rs. 6·406 lakhs initially rising to 15·949 lakhs in the tenth year. The power generated would be extended to the villages of Erra Bommohalli, Melavagi, Royapuram, Begarahallli, Malaroppem, Akkamperirli, Chipirloti and Madakasira.

*Co-operation.*—All the 19 villages in the firka were covered by co-operative societies. There were 17 rural credit societies, one loan and sale society, one building society ,one weaver's society and one stores society.

*Miscellaneous.*—Two thousand four hundred trees were planted. Forty charkas were introduced. One training camp for rural welfare staff was conducted. Six group tournaments were conducted. Thirteen cattle water tubs were constructed. One Bhajan Mandir was constructed. Thirty artisans were supplied with improved tools. Four thousand and five hundred carp fishes were introduced.

## NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

### Kalasapakkam Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was under construction. One old well was repaired and improved.

*Village communication.*—Two roads were under construction. Five cart tracks or foot tracks were repaired.

*Medical and public health.*—One rural dispensary was re-opened at Thaipallipattu. First aid boxes were supplied to the Grama Sevaks. One seggregation shed for lepers was constructed at Melarni village. Four latrines of the Wardha type and forty-six latrines of other types were constructed. Eight latrines of the Wardha type and ten of other types were under construction. Five latrines of the Wardha type and eight of other types were repaired. Two cesspools were constructed. Two drains were excavated. Twenty-seven insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Five night schools and five adult schools were started. Three elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One school building was constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Fifty-five acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. Two agriculture demonstration plots were started. Two hundred and thirty compost and manure pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—One kudimaramat work was done. Thorough repairs to bunds and masonry works and renewing the rotten shutters, raising crest, etc., were done in respect of thrree tanks and one anicut widening the ventway of syphon across Polur tank supply channel and silt clearance in Pillur tank supply channel were done.

*Animal husbandry.*—One stud bull was supplied. One co-operative cattle breeding society comprising the villages of Kadalady and Kalasapakkam firkas was started for which two Kangayam stud bulls were purchased.

*Electricity.*—Six villages were supplied with electricity for agricultural and other purposes at a cost of Rs. 1,61,500 and connexions to 37 wells were also given.

*Co-operation.*—All the 30 villages were brought under the co-operative fold. The following were the types of societies functioning at the ending of the year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17 |
| Mat weavers' society ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Iron and thondi production and sale society ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Kalasapakkam Cattle Breeding Society ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Harijan house sites societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Cottage industries federation ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |

*Miscellaneous.*—One thousand four hundred and fifty-eight trees were planted. Fifty-seven charkas were introduced. One hundred and ten teachers were given demonstration on chalk making and soap making. One hundred Sarvodaya copies were distributed free of cost to Grama Seva Sanghams. A park was under construction at Kalasapakkam. One Khadi loom was fixed at Kalur village. One cub-master's training course was conducted. One sliding plank was fixed at Kalasapakkam for children to play.

### Kadalady Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—Eight new wells were sunk. Seven new wells were under construction. Eight old wells were repaired and improved and three wells were under repair or improvement.

*Village communication.*—Three miles and three furlongs of roads were formed in addition to two other roads for which linear measurements were not given. Four roads were under construction. Six cart tracks, village rasthas and foot-paths were repaired.

*Medical and public health.*—Eight latrines of the Wardha type and forty-three of other types were constructed. Eight latrines of the Wardha type and fifteen of other types were under construction. Four latrines were repaired. One septic tank, thirty dust bins, two cess pools and two bath rooms were

constructed. Two drains were excavated. Two hundred and forty insanitary pits were filled up. First aid boxes were supplied to Grama Sevaks.

*Education.*—Three elementary schools (a labour school and two forest elementary schools) were opened. Ten night schools and ten adult schools were started. One school building was constructed and one was under construction. One reading room was started. Two reading rooms and libraries were improved. One building for library and reading room was constructed. Five radio sets were installed and one radio house was constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Sixty-one acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. One model agriculture farm and four demonstration plots were started. Three hundred and forty-two manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Six ponds and tanks, four channels and three sluices were repaired. Two kudimaramat works were done. Reconstructing the barrel of sluice No. 1 forming connecting banks to sluice Nos. 1 and 2 of Kadaladi taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,980 was completed. Flood damage repairs to Kattagarampalayam anicut at a cost of Rs. 30,000 were carried out. Special repairs to the two tanks and one anicut also was done. Repairs to Mattavattu tank at a cost of Rs. 19,300 was in progress.

*Animal husbandry.*—One stud bull was supplied. One cattle show was conducted. Steps were taken for organizing ten poultry units.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Four Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—There was eleven rural credit societies and one other co-operative society covering all the 22 villages in the firka.

*Miscellaneous.*—One thousand and thirteen trees were planted. Ninety-six charkas were introduced. One shed at Mattanethu Cheri was constructed. Lights, slates, books, etc., worth Rs. 500 were purchased and distributed to night schools.

### THURINJAPURAM FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Nine new wells were sunk. Ten new wells were under construction. Three old wells were repaired or improved. Three old wells were under repair or improvement.

*Village communication.*—Six furlongs of roads were formed in addition to three other roads for which linear measurements were not given. Four roads were under construction. Road to a length of four furlongs were improved in addition to one other road for which linear measurement was not given. Eight cart tracks, village rasthas and foot-paths were repaired.

*Medical and public health.*—Forty-nine latrines were constructed. Two latrines of the Wardha type and fifteen other types were under construction. Six latrines of other types were repaired. Three cess-pools and four bath rooms were constructed. Two drains were excavated. Two hundred and thirty-two insanitary pits were filled up. First aid boxes were supplied to Grama Sevaks.

*Education.*—Two elementary schools were opened. Ten night schools and ten adult schools were started. One school building was constructed and two were under construction. Two reading rooms were started. Four reading rooms and libraries were improved. Two buildings for reading rooms and libraries were constructed. Four radio sets were installed. One radio house was constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Thirty-two acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. One model agricultural farm and three agricultural demonstration plots were started. Five hundred and fourteen manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Clearing silt in Northampudi supply channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,900 was completed. Four tanks were repaired and brought up to standards. Execution of repairs and improvements to three other tanks was in progress.

*Animal husbandry.*—Two stud bulls were supplied. Three poultry units were started.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Five Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Electricity.*—Nil.

*Co-operation.*—Forty-one out of forty-nine villages in the firka were covered by co-operative societies. There were 23 credit societies and four jaggery societies.

*Miscellaneous.*—Three thousand two hundred and seventeen trees were planted. One hundred and ninety-six charkas were introduced. One play ground was

purchased for conversion into a park. A short camp of constructive workers was conducted. Ten ginning and carding sets, one carding machine, one mould for chalk making and six paddy husking chukkies were purchased for demonstration purposes.

## SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

### Chinnasalem Centre.

*Rural water-supply.*—Two new wells were sunk; eight new wells were under construction; two wells were repaired or improved and six were under repair or improvement. Two other drinking water sources were under repair.

*Village communications.*—Ten miles and seven furlongs of roads, in addition to one other road for which linear measurement was not given, were formed. Nineteen roads were under construction. Two furlongs of cart-track, village rasthas and footpaths were formed in addition to one number. One culvert, fifteen road dams, dams across channels and foot-bridges were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Two dispensaries or maternity and child welfare centres were opened. Four latrines of the Wardha type and one hundred and eleven of other types were constructed. Three latrines of the Wardha type were repaired. Drainage to a length of sixty feet was constructed. Five first-aid centres were formed. Thirty-two insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Three elementary schools were opened; one night school and nine adult schools were started; three elementary schools were convertred into basic education schools. Thirteen buildings were constructed and three were under construction. One reading room was started and two branch libraries were opened. Three radio sets were installed.

*Agriculture.*—Three hundred and fifty acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. Ten demonstration plots were started. Three hundred and eleven manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—One dam was constructed. Repairs to twenty-four minor irrigation tanks, lakes and ponds were carried out. Three supply channels were excavated. Five channels and three sluices were repaired. Two kudimaramath works were done; repairs to Eruvipatnam, Kachirapalayam, Siruvathur tanks were in progress; construction of an outlet in the left bank o Emafpeer tank supply channel was nearly completed.

;*Animal husbandry.*—Three rams were supplied. Arrangements were made to start a sheep breeding station. Poultry breeding was successful in two villages in Chinnasalem and four more villages were taken up for poultry breeding.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Thirty-two Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—All the ninety-three villages in the firka were brought into the co-operative fold. The following were the types of societies functioning in the firka at the end of the year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies | 38 |
| Stores credit societies | 3 |
| Weaver credit society | 1 |
| Milk supply societies | 2 |
| Wage earners society | 1 |
| Jaggery manufacturing | 3 |
| Public servants | 1 |
| Agricultural and industrial | 1 |
| Town bank | 1 |
| Total | 51 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Fourteen thousand three hundred and ninety-three trees were planted. Seventy charkas were introduced. Seventy-four streets were cleaned.

### Vadakanandal Area.

*Rural water-supply.*—Two new wells were sunk; ten wells were under construction; one old well was improved and ten old wells were under repair or improvement.

*Village communications.*—Seven miles and three furlongs of roads were formed in addition to one other road for which linear measurement was not given. Four

roads were under construction; one furlong of cart-tracks and footpaths were formed.

*Medical and public health.*—One maternity centre was opened. Six latrines of the Wardha type and one hundred and ninety-seven latrines of other types were constructed; six latrines were under constrution; five latrines were repaired. Drainage to a length of ninety feet was constructed. Three first-aid centres were formed. Forty-five insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened and twenty adult schools were started. One elementary school was converted into basic education school. Three school buildings were constructed and nine buildings were under construction. One branch library was opened. One radio set was installed.

*Agriculture.*—One hundred and forty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One agricultural farm and sixteen demonstration plots were started. Four hundred and sevnty-one manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Seventeen minor irrigation tanks, lakes, ponds, etc., were repaired. Five supply channels were excavated. Eight channels and four sluices were repaired. Six kudimaramath works were done. Construction of one dam, formation of four tanks, excavation of five canals and repairs to four anicuts were under investigation.

*Animal Husbandry.*—Three rams were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Fifty-five Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Miscellaneous.*—Twenty thousand six hundrred and ninety-one trees were planted. Eighty-six charkas were introduced. One hundred and forty streets were cleaned.

## KADAMBULIYUR FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Nine new wells were sunk; thirty-six new wells were under construction; three old wells were under repair or improvement.

*Village communications.*—Three miles of roads were formed. Eight roads were under construction.

*Medical and public health.*—One latrine of the Wardha type was under construction. Four insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Two elementary schools were opened; sixteen night schools and sixteen adult schools were started.

*Agriculture.*—Three hundred and twenty-six manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Natham tank supply channel was repaired at a cost of Rs. 8,900.

*Animal husbandry.*—One stud bull was supplied; a cattle show exhibittion was conducted at Kadambuliyur.

*Electricity.*—Supply of electricity was extended for agricultural and other purposes to the following villages: Anathur, Natham, Mamandaputhur, Mularangunam, Royapalayam, Senakottai, Veeraperumanallur and Tiruvanmur.

*Co-operation.*—All the villages in the firka were covered by co-operative societies. The following types of societies were functioning in the firka at the end of the year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24 |
| Milk supply society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Jaggery manufacturing society ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Cashew marketing society ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Cottage industries federation ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Stores societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Total ... | 32 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight trees were planted. Fifty-seven charkas were introduced. Spinning classes for women were conducted.

### TIRUNAVALUR FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Fourteen new wells were under construction.

*Village communications.*—Four furlongs of roads were formed; three roads were under construction.

*Medical and public health.*—Two latrines of the Wardha type were constructed; two insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Five elementary schools were opened. Sixteen night schools and sixteen adult schools were started; three radio sets were installed.

*Agriculture.*—Four hundred and seventy-six manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Thirteen works like repairs to sluices bunds and construction of bed dams were completed or were very nearly completed. Six works were sanctioned and four others were pending sanction.

*Animal husbandry.*—One stud bull and two rams were supplied; nineteen cockrels were also supplied.

*Co-operation*—All the forty-six villages in the firka were brought within the co-operative fold. There were sixteen rural credit societies, one irrigation society and one agricultural development society.

*Miscellaneous.*—Twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-nine trees were planted and fifty charkas were introduced. Spinning classes for women were conducted.

## BELLARY DISTRICT.

### ALUR FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was sunk and one old well was repaired.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of two miles and six furlongs were formed in addition to one other road for which linear measurement was not given. Three roads were under construction. Two miles and two furlongs of roads were improved. Two culverts were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—One maternity ward was opened.

*Education.*—Three adult schools were started. Three branch libraries were opened.

*Agriculture.*—One model agricultural farm was started. Two hundred and fifty manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—One minor irrigation tank was repaired.

*Animal husbandry.*—Seven rams were supplied.

*Electricity.*—Three numbers domestic and one agricultural services were connected. Two numbers street lights were connected. The distribution net-work for extension of supply to Hathibelagallu was nearing completion. Extension schemes for Hulibidu and Muddangeri were under finalization.

*Co-operation.*—The following types of societies were functioning in all the 24 villages in the firka:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17 |
| Stores societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Weavers' society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Cottage industries ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Cottage industries federation ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Other types ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Three thousand trees were planted and one thousand charkas were introduced.

### Chippagiri Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was under construction. Three old wells were repaired or improved and two old wells were under repair or improvement.

*Village communications.*—One road was under construction.

*Medical and public health.*—Three non-Wardha type of latrines were constructed; one non-Wardha type of latrine was under construction. Two cesspools and one bath-room were constructed. Drainage to a length of seventy yards was constructed. Eight insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened. Four adult schools were started. Two reading rooms and three branch libraries were opened. Two radio sets were installed.

*Agriculture.*—Three hundred manure and compost pits were dug.

*Animal husbandry.*—One stud bull was supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Thirteen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—All the 23 revenue villages were covered by co-operative societies of the following type: Credit societies 18, stores 1 and other types 1. Multipurpose activities were also undertaken by the societies.

*Miscellaneous.*—Three thousand trees were planted. Sixty charkas were introduced.

### Holugundi Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—Six old wells were improved. Two old wells were under repairs.

*Village communications.*—One road dam was constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—One non-Wardha type of latrine was under construction. Two cesspools were constructed; one bath-room was constructed.

*Education.*—Two elementary schools were opened; one adult school and three reading rooms were started; one branch library was opened.

*Agriculture.*—Two hundred and eighty-three acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Two hundred and forty-three manure and compost pits were dug.

*Animal husbandry.*—Two stud bulls were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Thirteen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Electricity.*—Investigation of work was taken up in the following villages: Holagundi, Chinnayati, Kurukunda, Yellarthi and Neruniki.

*Co-operation.*—All the 23 villages were served by co-operative societies; there were 13 credit and one weavers' societies.

*Miscellaneous.*—Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four trees were planted.

## CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

### Tiruvallur, Mappedu and Pandur Firkas.

*Rural water-supply.*—Twenty-four new wells were sunk and four were under construction. One old well was repaired in addition to three other drinking water sources.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of 29 miles and one furlong were formed in addition to three other roads. Twenty-four roads were under construction. Five miles and six furlongs of roads were improved in addition to six other roads. Two cart-tracks were repaired. Four culverts and two foot-bridges were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Two maternity centres were opened. One Wardha type of latrine and one other type were constructed. Two Wardha type of latrines were repaired. One septic tank, and one bath-room were constructed. Drainage to a length of 80 feet was constructed. Eleven first-aid centres were formed. Three hundred and twenty-three insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened. Two night schools and two adult schools were started. Eight elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One school building was constructed. Five reading rooms and four branch libraries were started. Five buildings for reading rooms and libraries were constructed. Three radio sets were installed and three radio houses were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—One hundred and twelve acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Three model agricultural farms and seven agricultural demonstration plots were started. Four hundred and ninety-four manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Twenty-eight minor irrigation tanks and one channel were repaired. Four supply channels were excavated.

*Major irrigation works—Mappedu.*—Repairs to nine tanks were done and repairs to four tanks were in progress. Silt clearance and repairs was completed in respect of four channels. Construction of a pipe aqueduct across the Chunambukalva and restoring the supply to ayacut under Alinjivakkam tank was completed.

*Pandur.*—Five tanks were repaired and repairs to three other tanks were in progress. Silt clearance was done in one channel and work was in progress in respect of two other channels.

*Tiruvallur.*—Eight tanks were repaired and three were under repair. Silt clearance in two channels was done and work was in progress in one channel.

*Animal husbandry.*—Five bulls were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Twelve Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Electricity—Pandur.*—Two schemes for extending supply to Tirupachur, Siruvanar and Pullarambakkam villages costing Rs. 1·874 lakhs was sanctioned. A scheme costing Rs. 1,36,100 for supply of electricity to the Nemeliagram and Vidiyur villages was evolved and was under scrutiny. A proposal to effect supply to the villages of Pattaraiperumbadur and Pandur was in the final stages. The estimated cost was Rs. 2·28 lakhs.

*Mappedu.*—A scheme for extension of supply to 19 agricultural services in Kesavanallathur and Agaram villages costing Rs. 46,200 was sanctioned. Three proposals for supply to 283 agricultural services and 6 numbers industrial services costing Rs. 6,81,100 was evolved and was under scrutiny. Two schemes for extension of supply to 80 agricultural services in three other villages, viz., Adigalathur, Egathur and Puvannur at a cost of Rs. 1·6 lakhs was under final stage. Fifty-five agricultural services 22 numbers domestic services and one industrial load were connected up in addition to 20 numbers street lights in seven villages.

*Tiruvallur.*—Four schemes for extension of supply to Selai, Ikkadu, Puruppakkam villages costing Rs. 1·05 lakhs were sanctioned. A major scheme costing Rs. 6·51 lakhs rising to Rs. 10·05 lakhs for supply to Aranvayal, Sriperumbudur, Kilambakkam, Tolur, Tirur, Tannirkulam, etc., was also sanctioned.

*Co-operation—Tiruvallur.*—All the 43 villages were brought within the co-operative fold. The following societies were functioning in the firka at the end of the year: Credit societies 31, milk supply society 1, Urban bank 1, agricultural development and marketing society 1, jaggery manufacturing societies 2 and cottage industries federation 1; total 37.

*Mappedu.*—Fifty villages out of 55 revenue villages were served by the co-operative societies of the following description:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies .. .. | 28 |
| Stores society .. .. .. | 1 |
| Milk supply societies .. .. | 6 |
| Grain Bank .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Land Mortgage Bank .. .. | 1 |
| Egg production society .. .. | 1 |
| Total .. | 38 |

*Pandur.*—Only one village remained to be covered by the co-operative societies out of 39 vilages in the firka. Twelve credit societies were functioning during the year.

*Miscellaneous.*—Two thousand nine hundred and thirty trees were planted. One hundred and fifty-one charkas were introduced.

## CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

### NAGARI FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was sunk; eleven new wells were under construction; nine old wells were repaired or improved and six were under repair.

*Village communications.*—One road was formed.

*Medical and public health.*—Two child-welfare and maternity centres were opened. One non-Wardha type of latrine was constructed. One hundred and sixty-eighty insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Five adult schools were started. One school building was contructed and another was under construction.

*Agriculture.*—Fifty cents of waste land were brought under cultivation. Sixty agricultural demonstration plots were started. Thirty-three manure pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Two sluices were repaired; one kudimaramath work was done.

*Animal husbandry.*—Two rams were supplied.

*Electricity.*—Electricity was supplied to four villages for agricultural and other purposes. Lines have been extended to the fifth village

*Co-operation.*—All the 68 villages in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold; the tpyes of societies in the firka were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies .. .. | 22 |
| Stores societies .. .. .. | 2 |
| Weavers' societies .. .. .. | 8 |
| Milk supply society .. .. .. | 1 |
| Sale society .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Thrift societies .. .. .. | 2 |
| House-site society .. .. .. | 1 |
| Leather workers' society .. .. | 1 |
| Total .. .. | 38 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Six thousand three hundred and sixty-three trees were planted.

### NARAYANAVARAM AREA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Seventeen new wells were under construction.

*Village communications.*—Six road works were in progress.

*Medical and public health.*—Drainage to a length of one furlong was constructed. One first-aid centre was formed. Two hundred and twenty insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Seven adult schools were started. Five reading rooms and three branch libraries were opened. One radio set was installed.

*Agriculture.*—Two model agriculture farms and one hundred and ten agricultural demonstration plots were started. Twenty-four compost and manure pits were dug.

*Animal husbandry.*—One bull and two rams were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Twelve Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—All the villages in the firka were covered by co-operatives; there were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Stores society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Weavers' society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Seven thousand and five hundred trees were planted. Eight charkas were introduced.

### ARUNGOLEM AREA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Twelve new wells were under construction. Two old wells were repaired.

*Village communications.*—One road was formed; seven roads were under construction.

*Medical and public health.*—One cesspool was constructed. Drainage to a length of three furlongs was constructed. One first-aid centre was formed. One hundred and seventy-nine insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Three adult schools were started. One school building was constructed. Two reading rooms were started. Three branch libraries were opened. One radio set was installed.

*Agriculture.*—Two model agricultural farms and eighty-two agricultural demonstration plots were started. Seventeen manure and compost pits were dug.

*Animal husbandry.*—One bull and one ram were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Thirteen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—There were eight rural credit societies functioning for all the villages in the firka.

*Miscellaneous.*—Four thousand nine hundred and one trees were planted. Nine charkas were introduced.

## COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

### VELLAKOIL CENTRE.

*Rural water-supply.*—Six new wells were sunk. One old well was repaired and one was under repair.

*Village communication.*—One road was formed. Cart tracks and foot-paths were formed to a length of one mile.

*Medical and public health.*—One dispensary was opened. One hundred and two latrines of the Wardha type were constructed. One latrine of the Wardha type was under construction. Two latrines of the Wardha type were repaired. One bath-room was constructed. Eighty-seven insanitary pits were filled up. One hundred and twenty-eight soak pits were constructed.

*Education.*—Four night schools, one adult school were started. One radio set was installed.

*Agriculture.*—Four demonstration plots were laid. Five hundred and eighty-two manure and compost pits were dug.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Fifty-three Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—All the 12 villages in the Vellakoil centre were brought under the co-operative field. There were 24 rural credit societies and 11 jaggery producers co-operative societies. One weavers' society at Uppilapalayam was pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Five thousand four hundred and fifty trees were planted. Ninety-two charkas were introduced. Seventy-five Bhajanas were conducted. Ninety-eight propaganda meetings were held. One cub-pack was organized.

### KANGAYAM FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was sunk. Six new wells were under construction. Six old wells were repaired.

*Village communication.*—Roads to a length of thirteen and a half miles were formed, in addition to nine other roads for which linear measurements were not given. Ten miles of cart tracks and fo t-paths were also formed.

*Medical and public health.*—One hundred and fifty-two latrines of the Wardha type were constructed. One latrine of the Wardha type was under construction. Three latrines of the Wardha type were repaired. One hundred and forty-seven insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Nine night schools and four adult schools were started. One school building was constructed and four school buildings were under construction. Two reading rooms were started. One reading room and library was improved.

*Agriculture.*—One model agricultural farm was started. Seven demonstration plots were laid. One thousand one hundred and ninety-two compost and manure pits were dug.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Fifty-seven Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—Ten out of the 15 villages in the firka were served by the co-operative societies. The following societies were functioning in the firka:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Jaggery producers' co-operative societies ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Weavers' co-operative society ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Adi-Dravida co-operative societies ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Total ... | 26 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Eight thousand three hundred and fifty trees were planted. One hundred and eighteen charkas were introduced. One hundred and seventy-seven soak pits were formed. One hundred and four Bhajanas were conducted. One hundred and fifty-three propaganda meetings were held. One Cup back was organized. Twenty-six streets were provided with lights.

### PALLADAM FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Thirteen new wells were sunk. Eleven new wells were under construction.

*Village communication.*—Fifteen miles of roads were formed. Seven were under construction. One foot-bridge was constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Two dispensaries and maternity centres were opened. One child welfare centre was also opened. Sixteen cesspools and eleven bath-rooms were constructed. Seventy-three first-aid centres were formed.

*Education.*—Eleven elementary schools and eight basic education schools were started. Fourteen school buildings were constructed. Four reading rooms, one central library and twenty-four branch libraries were opened. One radio set was installed. One radio house was constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Ten acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. One hundred and three manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Seven ponds were constructed.

*Animal husbandry.*—Eighteen stud bulls were supplied.

*Electricity.*—Supply of electricity for agriculture and other purposes was extended in the year to eight villages connecting 163 wells with an estimated cost of Rs. 3,23,100.

*Co-operation.*—All the 23 villages in the firka were served by co-operative societies. There were 25 rural credit societies. One stores society, one weavers' society and milk-supply society and one building society, totalling 29 in all. Twenty-one co-operative societies were also engaged in other activities than the issue of loans. One special Senior Inspector was in charge of the Kangayam Cattle Breeding Society which undertook to improve the village livestock.

*Miscellaneous.*—Three hundred and sixty-two trees were planted. Seventy-three houses for Harijans were constructed.

### AVINASHI CENTRE.

*Rural water-supply.*—Four new wells were sunk. Nineteen new wells were under construction.

*Village communication.*—Seven miles of roads were formed. Four roads were under construction. One foot bridge was constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Six cesspools and eighteen bath-rooms were constructed. Thirty-two insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Seven elementary schools and eleven basic education schools were started, in addition to one branch school. Six school buildings were constructed. One reading room was started. One radio set was installed.

*Agriculture.*—Eighty-five acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. One hundred and twenty-three compost and manure pits were dug. Four ponds were constructed.

*Animal husbandry.*—Eight bulls and six rams were supplied.

*Electricity.*—Eight villages were served with electricity. One hundred and ninety-two wells were expected to be connected up at a cost of Rs. 5,04,680.

*Co-operation.*—In all the 27 villages in the firka, the following societies were functioning:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 38 |
| Stores societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Milk-supply society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Weavers' societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Other type of societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Total ... | 36 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Six hundred and seventy-five trees were planted. Fifty-six houses were constructed for Harijans.

## TIRUPPUR FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was sunk. Two new wells were under construction. Seven old wells were repaired.

*Village communications.*—Nine miles and six furlongs of roads were formed. One road was under construction.

*Medical and pubic health.*—Five bath-rooms were constructed. Forty-five first-aid centres were formed.

*Education.*—Seven elementary schools and seven basic education schools were started. Two school buildings were constructed. One reading room was started.

*Agriculture—Irrigation.*—One hundred and twenty-four manure and compost pits were dug. One pond was constructed.

*Animal husbandry.*—Thirteen stud bulls were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Eighteen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Electricity.*—Electricity to six wells for agricultural purposes was supplied worth Rs. 12,000.

*Co-operation.*—All the twenty-one villages in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold. There were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25 |
| Stores societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Milk-supply society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Weavers' co-operative societies ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Sale Society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Other types ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Total ... | 37 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Three hundred and ninety-three trees were planted. Six houses for Harijans were constructed.

# CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

## PRODDATUR, CHAPAD AND ARKATAVEMULA FIRKAS.

*Rural water-supply.*—Two new wells were sunk and six new wells were under construction. Nine old wells were repaired or improved in addition to five others under repair.

*Village communications.*—Two miles, five furlongs and a half of roads were formed in addition to two other roads. Two miles and three furlongs of cart-track and village rasthas were formed. Sixteen culverts were constructed and one was under construction. One culvert was under repair. Fifteen road dams, dams across channels and foot-bridges were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—One ayurvedic dispensary was opened. Two latrines of the Wardha type and 13 of other type were constructed and sixteen were under construction. Three other type of latrines were repaired. Two hundred and fifty-one cess-pools and 10 bath-rooms were constructed. Drainage to a length of 150 feet was constructed. Eleven insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Four elementary schools were opened. Three night schools, three adult schools, and one basic education school were started. Five elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One school building was constructed and one was under construction. Ten reading rooms and six branch libraries were opened. One reading room and library was improved. One building for reading room and library was constructed.

*Agriculture.*—One hundred and five acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One model agricultural farm was started. Six hundred and six manure and compost pits were dug.

*Animal husbandry.*—Two bulls were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Thirty-four Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Miscellaneous.*—Eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-five trees were planted. Two hundred and thirty-one charkas were introduced.

*Electricity.*—A proposal for extension of supply to eight villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·39 lakhs raising to 7·1 lakhs was evolved and was under scrutiny.

*Co-operation—Proddatur.*—In all the eight revenue villages in the firka there were the following type of societies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... | 22 |
| (2) Stores society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| (3) Weavers' societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |

*Chapad*—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Multi-purpose rural credit societies ... ... ... | 9 |
| (2) Stores societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| (3) Weavers' societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |

were serving fifteen villages in the firka.

*Arkatavemula*—

Fifteen villages in all were covered by co-operative societies of the following type:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Multi-purpose rural credit societies ... ... ... | 14 |
| (2) Stores societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| (3) Weavers' societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |

## EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

### RAJAHMUNDRY, BURUGUPUDI AND RAGHUDFGAPURAM FIRKAS.

*Rural water-supply.*—Five new wells were sunk and three were under construction. One old well was improved and three were under improvement. Seven other drinking-water sources were repaired.

*Village communications.*—A road to a length of two miles and one furlong was formed in addition to fourteen other roads for which linear measurements were not given. Two roads were under construction. Two miles and four furlongs of roads were improved and six other roads were also improved. One culvert and nine foot-bridges and dams were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—One dispensary was opened. Five other types of latrines were constructed. Fifty-six dust bins were constructed. Drainage to a length of 150 yards was constructed. Seven first-aid centres were formed. Eighty-four insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Four night schools were started. Twenty reading rooms and libraries were improved. Twelve radio sets were installed and 12 radio houses were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Two hundred and fifty-four manure and compost pits were dug. Four dams were constructed. Two minor irrigation tanks were repaired.

*Animal husbandry.*—Five buffaloes were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Seventy-eight Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

*Electricity—Rajahmundry.*—A scheme costing Rs. 3,04,950 rising to Rs. 3,93,700 for supply to eight villages, viz., Katteru, Kadiam, Kadiapulanka, Venilanka, Veeravaram, Dulla, Murumanda and Jeegurupadu was nearing completion. The H.T. point lines from Dhowleshwaram to Kadiyam was completed. Two numbers transformer stations at Kadiyam for stepping down the H.T. power for use at the village were constructed.

*Co-operation—Rajahmundry.*—All the villages were covered by co-operative societies. There are 49 co-operative societies in the firka.

*Burugupudy.*—The following societies were functioning in the firka covering all the villages:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credit societies ... | 24 |
| Stores societies ... | 2 |
| Weavers' society ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 27 |

*Raghudevapuram.*—All the seventeen villages were brought under co-operative fold. The following societies were functioning in the firka:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credit societies ... | 23 |
| Stores societies ... | 4 |
| Weavers' society ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 28 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-one trees were planted. Four hundred and fifty-three charkas were introduced. Two cub-packs were formed.

## WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

### Polavaram Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—Eight new wells were sunk and one was under construction. Two wells were under repair.

*Village communication.*—Eleven miles and four furlongs of roads were formed in addition to four other roads. Six miles of cart-track and village rasthas were formed.

*Medical and public health.*—Five first-aid centres were formed. One insanitary pit was filled up.

*Education.*—Three elementary schools were opened. Thirteen night schools and fourteen adult schools were started. One school building and two buildings for library and reading room were constructed. Three radio houses were installed.

*Agriculture.*—Three model agricultural farms were started. One thousand three hundred and six manure and compost pits were dug.

*Animal husbandry.*—One ram and one bull were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Sixty-seven Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—Steps were taken to introduce multi-purpose activities in all the co-operative societies.

*Miscellaneous.*—Eighteen thousand and ninety-four trees were planted. Two hundred and ninety charkas were introduced.

### Denduluru Firka Unit.

*Rural water-supply.*—Four new wells were sunk. Three old wells were repaired in addition to two other drinking-water sources.

*Village communications.*—Three miles of roads were formed in addition to twenty other roads. Eight roads were under construction. One road was improved. Three cart-tracks, village rasthas and foot-paths were formed and seven were repaired. Two culverts were also repaired.

*Medical and public health.*—One maternity centre was opened. Twenty-four latrines of the Wardha type and forty-one of the other type were constructed. Drawings to a length of three furlongs were constructed. One first-aid centre was formed. One hundred and three insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Thirteen night schools, one adult school and one basic school were started. One elementary school was converted into basic education school. Two school buildings were constructed and one was under construction. Four branch libraries were opened. Two buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed. Two radio sets were installed.

*Agriculture.*—Three hundred and forty acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Four agricultural demonstration plots were started. Nine hundred and nineteen manure and compost pits were dug. One supply channel was repaired.

*Animal husbandry.*—Five bulls and seven rams were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Fifteen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Electricity.*—A scheme for electricity supply to 26 villages was sanctioned in 1950. Supply to 306 agricultural services, 15 numbers industrial, 381 numbers domestic and 16 numbers flat rate services and 110 street lights would be given under this scheme. Work was taken up in March 1950 and above 50 per cent of the work was completed. The construction of distribution lines to supply electricity to the agricultural services in Karagunta was in progress. Electricity supply to twenty-four numbers domestic services was effected. Distribution schemes, etc., at Dendulur, Kovvali, Pothanur, Gundugolanu, Mundur and Gopannapalam were completed. In Denduluru, 43 domestic, 1 industrial service and 22 street lights were given connections. At Pothanur 28 services and 25 street lights were supplied with electricity. In Kovvali 19 domestic services, 1 industrial service and 48 street lights were given supply. Twenty-nine domestic services were givn in Mundur and one agricultural connection in Gopannapalam. A supplemental scheme for extension of supply to twenty villages in Denduluru firka costing Rs. 2·70 lakhs rising to 5·58 lakhs was evolved and was under finalization.

*Co-operation.*—All the forty-seven villages in the firka were served by forty-six co-operative societies. They were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Multi-purpose co-operative societies ... ... ... ... ... | 24 |
| Jaggery societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Adi-Andhra-Xian co-operative societies ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Co-operative stores ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Milk supply society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Rural Housing Co-operative society ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Fisherman co-operative society ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Labour contract society ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 46 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Thirty-three thousand and one hundred ninety-six trees were planted. Five hundred and eighty-six charkas were introduced. Two community buildings were got constructed. An amount of Rs. 1,470 was spent for purchase and distribution of slates, books, etc., to the adult schools started. Sarvodaya Sammelem was celebrated from 30th January to 12th February 1951 and exhibitions were conducted from 2nd October to 9th October 1951. Ayurvedic medicines worth Rs. 197 were purchased for free distribution to the villagers.

*Co-operation—Kamavarapukota.*—In all the thirty villages in the firka, co-operative societies were formed. There were forty-eight multi-purpose co-operative societies, one stores society and one weavers' society. There were 1,397 members with a share capital of Rs. 27,383 in all the societies.

*Dharmajigudem.*—Out of 33 villages 29 were brought under the co-operative fold. The types of societies were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Multi purpose co-operative societies ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Palm jaggery societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Cumbly Weavers' co-operative society ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Rural Housing co-operative society ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Depressed Class co-operative society ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 28 |

Three societies were also pending registration.

## GUNTUR DISTRICT.

### Ongole, Ammanabrole, Doddavaram firkas and Guruvareddipalem Centre.

*Guruvareddipalem Centre.*

*Rural water-supply.*—Two new wells were sunk. Two old wells were repaired or improved. One other drinking-water source was repaired.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of nineteen miles and four furlongs were formed. Three miles and six furlongs and a half of roads were improved, in addition to seven other roads. One mile one furlong and a half of cart-track, village rasthas and foot-paths were formed, and repairs to a length of five furlongs were done. Three culverts were constructed, and one was under repair. Two road dams, dams across channels and foot-bridges were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Two dispensaries were opened. Eight latrines of the Wardha type were constructed and three were repaired. Three cess-pools were constructed. Drainage to a length of four furlongs were constructed. Two first-aid centres were formed and sixty-four insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Seven night schools and nine adult schools were started. Two elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One school building was constructed. Two reading rooms were started. One reading room and library was improved. Seven radio sets were installed and two radio houses were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Twelve acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. Two model agricultural farms were started. Two hundred and thirty-seven manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Six minor irrigation tanks, lakes, ponds, etc., were repaired. Nine supply channels were excavated. One sluice and one supply channel were repaired.

*Co-operation.*—All the villages in the firka were covered by co-operative societies of the following kind:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Weavers' societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| Stores societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| House sites society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 21 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Five hundred and forty-three trees were planted. One hundred and fifty charkas were introduced.

### Doddavaram Area.

*Rural water-supply.*—Twelve new wells were sunk, and four were under construction. Three old wells were repaired and four were under repair.

*Village communication.*—Four miles of roads were formed. Three roads were under construction. Two miles and a furlong and a half of roads were improved, in addition to two other roads. Seven furlongs of cart-tracks, village rasthas and foot paths were formed in addition to three furlongs repaired. Two culverts

were constructed and two were under construction. Two roads, dams across channels and foot-bridges were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Eight latrines of the Wardha type were constructed. Four latrines were repaired. One septic tank, three cess-pools, four dust bins and one bath-room were constructed. Drainage to a length of five furlongs were constructed. One first-aid centre was formed and seventy-three insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Six night schools and nine adult schools were started. Two elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. Three school buildings were constructed and eight were under construction. Five reading rooms were started and two reading rooms and libraries were improved. Two buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed in addition to two other radio houses. Four radio sets were installed.

*Agriculture.*—Twenty-four acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Two model agricultural farms were started. Three hundred and six manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Eleven minor irrigation tanks, lakes, ponds, etc. were repaired. Eleven supply channels were excavated. Two channels were repaired. Nine kudimaramat works were done.

*Co-operation.*—Only 14 villages were covered by co-operative societies out of the 52 in the firka. There were 9 credit societies, 2 stores societies, 2 weavers' societies and one palm and date jaggery society. There were 7 societies pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Six hundred and forty-six trees were planted. Thirteen charkas were introduced.

## ONGOLE FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—**Two new wells were sunk.** Two old wells were repaired and four were under repair.

*Medical and public health.*—One medical centre was opened. Three latrines of the Wardha type were constructed. One other type of latrine was under construction. One bath-room was constructed. Twenty-seven insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Eight adult **schools** were started. Six radio **sets** were installed.

*Agriculture.*—Fifty-two acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Fourteen manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Special repairs to Yendlurepanta cheruvu at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,600 to bring the tank and tank supply channel to proper standards were completed. Raising the bund of Chekraya portion of Chepaya Chakraya tank from 2/2 to 3/3 at a cost of Rs. 10,900 was completed.

*Animal husbandry.*—Three stud-bulls were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Six Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—All the villages in the firka were served by co-operative societies of the following type:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Credit Societies .. .. .. | 12 | Egg marketting Society .. .. | 1 |
| Stores Societies .. .. .. | 5 | Leather workers Society .. .. | 1 |
| Milk supply Society .. .. .. | 1 | Loan and Sale Society .. .. | 1 |
| Weavers' Societies .. .. .. | 6 | Cattle breeding Society .. .. | 1 |
| Harijan House-site Society .. | 1 | | |
| Palm Jaggery Societies .. .. | 6 | | |
| Full pledged multi-purpose Co-operative Society. | 1 | Total .. | 36 |

*Miscellaneous.*—Two thousand and six hundred trees were planted. Thirteen charkas were introduced.

### Ammannabrole Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—Five new wells were sunk and two new wells were under construction.

*Village communication.*—Two roads were formed.

*Education.*—Nine adult schools and one reading room were started. One building for library and reading room and one radio house were constructed. Seven radio sets were installed.

*Medical and public health.*—One non-Wardha type of latrine was under construction and one latrine of the Wardha type was repaired. Thirty-three insanitary pits were filled up.

*Agriculture.*—Twenty-two acres of waste land were brought under cutlivation. Fifteen compost and manure pits were dug.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Two Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—Only four out of twenty villages in the firka were not served by the co-operative societies There were 14 societies in all. Four more societies were pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Two thousand and fifty-tnree trees were planted. Thirty-three charkas were introduced.

## SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

### Kumbla Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—Four new wells were sunk and six new wells were under construction.

*Village communications.*—Four miles of roads were formed in addition to three other roads. Five roads were under construction. Three cart-tracks, village rasthas and footpaths were formed.

*Medical and public health.*—Three latrines of the Wardha type and four of other type were constructed. Three dust bins and seven cess pools were constructed. Eight insanitary pits were filled up. One thousand and six hundred multi-vitamin tablets were distributed.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened and one adult school was started. One branch library was also opened.

*Agriculture.*—Twenty-eight acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One hundred and two manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—The Shiriya Anicut Scheme was completed.

*Co-operation.*—The following is the list of societies which were functioning in all the villages in the firka:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harijan Societies .. .. .. | 4 | Students' Stationery Society .. | 1 |
| Multi-purpose Societies .. .. | 6 | Cattle breeding Society .. .. | 1 |
| Other Credit Societies .. .. | 5 | Jaggery Societies .. .. .. | 3 |
| Stores Societies ... .. .. | 5 | | |
| Weavers' Society .. .. .. | 1 | | |
| Cottage Industries Societies.. .. | 4 | Total .. | 33 |
| Agricultural Improvement Society. | 1 | | |

The special Co-operative Inspector in charge of Harijan Societies was instructed to encourage the societies to undertake activities other than supply of credit.

*Miscellaneous.*—Forty thousand one hundred and eighty-five trees were planted. One hundred and fifty charkas were introduced.

### Manjeshwar Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—Five new wells were under construction.

*Village communications.*—Three miles and seven furlongs and a half of roads were formed in addition to five other roads. Six other roads were under construction. Five cart-tracks, village rasthas and footpaths were formed. One culvert was constructed and four were under construction.

*Medical and public health.*—One dispensary was opened. Nine latrines of the Wardha type and four of other types were constructed. Five latrines of other

types were under construction. Twenty-two dust bins, twenty-four cess pools and one bath room were constructed. Two insanitary pits were filled up. Twenty-two latrine slabs were supplied. Eight hundred multi-vitamin tablets were distributed.

*Education.*—One elementary school and one adult school were started. Four school buildings were constructed. Improvement was done to one reading room and library. One elementary school was upgraded into higher elementary school.

*Agriculture.*—Seven acres and a half of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Sixty-four demonstration plots were started. Three hundred and sixty-nine compost and manure pits were dug.

*Co-operation.*—There were 23 co-operative societies functioning in the firka—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harijan Societies .. .. .. | 4 | Weavers' Stationery Stores .. | 1 |
| Rural Credit Societies .. .. | 6 | Jaggery Societies .. .. .. | 4 |
| Town Bank .. .. .. .. | 1 | | — |
| Fishermen Societies .. .. .. | 3 | Total .. | 23 |
| Stores Societies .. .. .. | 3 | | — |

Two more societies were pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—One lakh twenty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-four trees were planted.

## MULKY FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Six new wells were under construction.

*Village communications.*—Three miles and six furlongs of roads were formed in addition to three other roads. Six roads were under construction. Three cart-tracks and footpaths were formed. One culvert was constructed and eleven were under construction .

*Medical and public health.*—One dispensary was opened. Two latrines of the Wardha type and eleven of other types were constructed. One dust bin and ninety-one cess pools were constructed. Twelve insanitary pits were filled up. Twenty-two latrine slabs were supplied.

*Education.*—Four adult schools were started. Three school buildings were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Four acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Two model agricultural farms were started. Four hundred and fifteen manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—The Palimar Anicut Scheme was in progress.

*Animal husbandry.*—Three bulls were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—One Grama Seva Sangham was organized.

*Co-operation.*—All the 38 villages were covered by co-operative societies. The following societies were functioning in the firka:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Urban Bank .. .. .. .. | 1 | Jaggery Societies .. .. .. | 4 |
| Stores Societies .. .. .. | 2 | Harijan Societies .. .. .. | 5 |
| Students' Stationery Stores .. | 1 | | |
| Weavers' Societies .. .. .. | 2 | | — |
| Multi-purpose Rural Credit Societies. | 14 | Total .. | 32 |
| Fishermen Societies .. .. | 3 | | — |

The Mudkur Co-operative Society opened a reading room for the public.

*Miscellaneous.*—Eighty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-five trees were planted

## NILESHWAR AREA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Five new wells were under construction.

*Village communications.*—Three roads were formed. Two roads were under construction. Four furlongs of road was improved in addition to one other road. Three furlongs of cart-tracks, footpaths and village rasthas were formed. One culvert was under construction.

*Medical and public health.*—Twelve latrines were constructed and seven latrines were under construction. One septic tank was constructed.

*Education.*—Two night schools for adults were started. One radio set was installed.

*Agriculture.*—Seven acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Fifty-seven manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—One sluice was repaired and one temporary bund was constructed.

*Animal husbandry.*—One bull was supplied.

*Co-operation.*—All the villages in the firka were covered by the co-operative societies of the following description:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Multi-purpose Rural Credit Soc eties. | 1 | Cottage Industries Society .. | 1 |
| Co-operative Town Banks .. | 2 | Jaggery Societies .. .. | 4 |
| Stores Societies.. .. .. | 4 | Total .. | 20 |
| Weavers' Society .. .. | 1 | | |

One multi-purpose co-operative society was running a reading room for the benefit of the public.

*Miscellaneous.*—Five thousand and six hundred trees were planted. Five charkas were introduced.

## SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT.

### SRIKAKULAM, GARA AND AMUDALAVALASA FIRKAS.

*Rural water-supply.*—Five wells were sunk, and seven were under construction. Nine wells and three other drinking-water sources were repaired.

*Village communications.*—Eleven miles of roads were formed. Six roads were under construction. Ten cart-tracks, and village rasthas were also formed and one was repaired. Two culverts and three road dams were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Twelve latrines of the Wardha type were constructed. Four first-aid centres were formed. Twenty-three insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Fourteen night adult schools were started. Three branch libraries were opened. Four radio sets were installed.

*Agriculture.*—One model agricultural farm was started. One hundred and sixty-two compost and manure pits were dug.

*Co-operation—Srikakulam.*—Only four of 25 villages in the firka remained to be brought under the co-operative fold. There were 18 credit societies, one stores society, one milk supply society and one weavers' society in the firka. Three other societies were pending registration.

*Co-operation—Gara Firka.*—All the 27 villages were served by co-operative societies. The following societies were functioning in the firka:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17 |
| Stores societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Weavers' society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Fishermen's societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Total ... | 23 |

*Amudalavalasa.*—Twenty-four out of 50 villages in the firka were served by co-operative societies. There were 19 credit societies and one marketing society. These societies were also doing multi-purpose activities. Five more societies were pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Twenty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-six trees were planted. Two hundred charkas were introduced.

## KRISHNA DISTRICT.

### Tiruvur Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was sunk and two were under construction. One old well was repaired.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of one mile and four furlongs were formed and two more roads were under construction. Two furlongs and a half of the village rasthas and footpaths were formed and two miles and seven furlongs and a half were repaired.

*Medical and public health.*—Four dispensaries and one maternity centre were opened. Eleven latrines were constructed. Drainage to a length of 80 yards were contsructed. Seventy-two insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Two elementary schools were opened. Seven night schools, one adult school and one basic education school were started. One elementary school was converted into basic education school.

*Agriculture.*—One model agricultural farm was started. One hundred and sixty-seven manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Fifteen minor irrigation tanks and one channel were repaired. One supply channel was excavated. Plans and estimates were formulated in respect of the following schemes:—

(1) Construction of a weir across Veddulavagu at a cost of Rs. 1,60,000 expected to provide irrigation facilities to an extra ayacut of 440 acres.

(2) Rakattu Scheme for constructing an anicut across Patamatavagu and excavating a supply channel to seven tanks of Tiruvur, estimated to cost Rs. 1,51,000.

(3) *Kattaleru Scheme.*—Construction of an anicut across Kattaleru near Koilampadu and excavating channels at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. This scheme was to provide better irrigation facilities to an additional ayacut of 900 acres.

*Animal husbandry.*—Twenty rams were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Forty-five Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—All the 45 villages in the firka were brought within the co-operative fold. There were 33 rural credit societies, one milk supply society, one co-operative stores, and one cottage industries society. There was a proposal to organize a khadi spinning and weaving co-operative society at Rajagudem.

*Miscellaneous.*—Two thousand, one hundred and fifty-two trees were planted. Snake-bite medicine worth Rs. 25 was purchased for free distribution.

### Vissannapeta Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was under construction and seven were repaired.

*Village communications.*—One mile and six furlongs of roads were formed and two other roads were under construction. Two furlongs of cart-tracks and footpaths were also formed and six furlongs were repaired. Four road dams were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Two dispensaries were opened. Six latrines were constructed. Thirty-five insanitary pits were filled up. One hundred and sixteen manure and compost pits were dug.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened. Seven adult night schools were started. Eight branch libraries were opened.

*Irrigation.*—Seventeen minor irrigation tanks were repaired.

*Animal husbandry.*—Three bulls were supplied.

*Co-operation.*—All the 86 villages were covered by co-operative societies of the following types:—

Thirty-four rural credit societies, one weavers' co-operative society and one co-operative stores society.

*Miscellaneous.*—Five thousand five hundred and fifty-six trees were planted. Thirty charkas were introduced. A cattle show was conducted and prizes awarded.

### Nuzvid Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—Two new wells were under construction.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of four furlongs were formed. Three roads were under construction. One mile and a furlong and a half of cart-tracks, village rasthas and footpaths were formed. Five road dams were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—One rural dispensary was opened. Seven non-Wardha type latrines were constructed.

*Education.*—Two elementary schools were opened. Six adult night schools were started. Seven branch libraries were also opened.

*Agriculture.*—One agricultural demonstration plot was started. Eighty-one compost pits were dug.

*Animal husbandry.*—Three bulls were supplied.

*Co-operation.*—All the villages in the firka were brought within the co-operative fold. The co-operative societies that were functioning at the end of the year were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... .. ... ... ... | 29 |
| Co-operative stores ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Palm jaggery societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Total ... | 33 |

Competitions in sports and rural games were conducted regularly under the auspices of the presidents or secretaries of the co-operative societies in the firka. The societies in general were keenly interested in sanitation work also.

*Miscellaneous.*—Four hundred and thirty-eight trees were planted. Thirty charkas were introduced.

## KURNOOL DISTRICT.

### Kurnool Firka, Yerragondapalem Centre.

(*Nandikotkur Firka and Triupurantakam Area.*)

*Rural water-supply.*—Ten new wells were under construction. One old well was repaired and nine were under repair.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of eight miles were formed. Five roads were under construction. Road to a length of one furlong was improved, six cart-tracks were formed. Twenty footpaths were repaired. One bridge was constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Four latrines of the Wardha type and 14 of other types were constructed and seven were under construction. Sixty-six cess pools and four bath rooms were constructed. Drainage to a length of 600 feet was constructed. Eighty-four insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened. Eighteen adult schools were started. One school building was under construction. Five radios were installed.

*Agriculture.*—One hundred and six acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. Two model agricultural farms and 20 demonstration plots were started. Five hundred and ninety-one manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Eight minor irrigation tanks, lakes and ponds, etc., were repaired.

*Animal husbandry.*—Three bulls and three murrah buffaloes and five black minorca cocks were supplied. Five hundred fish fingerlings were supplied to ryots for breeding in wells. One cattle show was conducted. Two poultry farms were started.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—One Grama Seva Sangham was organized.

*Co-operation—Kurnool firka.*—All the 13 villages in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold. The following type of societies were functioning in the firka at the end of the year:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Credit Societies .. .. .. | 13 | Labour contract Society .. .. | 1 |
| Stores Societies .. .. .. | 2 | Egg Production .. .. .. | 1 |
| Weavers' Societies .. .. .. | 2 | | |
| Agricultural Improvement Society. | 1 | | |
| | | Total .. | 20 |

*Yerragondapalem centre.*—All the eighteen villages in the firka were served by 17 credit societies at the end of the year.

*Nandikotkur firka.*—The following type of co-operative societies were functioning in the firka at the end of the year covering all the 13 villages:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Co-operative credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Weavers' society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 13 |

*Tirupurantakam area.*—Ten out of 18 villages in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold. There were seven credit societies functioning in the firka at the end of the year. Two societies were pending registration and two were about to be started.

*Miscellaneous.*—Three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three trees were planted. One hundred and fifty charkas were introduced.

## MADURAI DISTRICT.

### Tirumangalam Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—Six new wells were sunk while three more were under construction. Four old wells were repaired or improved and two more were under repair.

*Village communication.*—Six miles of roads were formed. One cart-track was repaired. One culvert was constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Sixty-four other types of latrines were constructed. One latrine of the Wardha type was under construction. Six latrines were repaired. Sixty cess pools and two bath rooms were constructed. Drainage to a length of 395 yards was constructed. Three hundred and ninety-nine insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened. Eight night schools and eight adult schools were started. Two school buildings were constructed and six more were under construction. Three radio sets were installed and two radio houses were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Two agriculture demonstration plot and one model agriculture farm were started. Two hundred and thirty-six manure and compost pits were filled up.

*Irrigation.*—Three minor irrigation tanks were repaired. Repairs to six tanks were in progress. A head sluice for a supply channel to Vadagari tank was constructed. Thumbakulam, Maikudi, Taivali, Arasapatti, etc., tanks were repaired.

*Animal husbandry.*—Two stud bulls and twenty rams were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—One Grama Seva Sangham was organized.

*Electricity.*—Eight villages were supplied with electricity for agricultural and domestic purposes and 181 wells were given connexions at a cost of Rs. 6,74,260.

*Co-operation.*—All the 60 inhabited villages of the firka were covered by co-operative societies. There were 65 societies functioning in the firka of the following types:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Credit societies .. .. .. | 42 | Weavers' societies .. .. | 3 |
| Kallar credit society .. .. | 3 | Harijan house-site .. .. | 2 |
| Urban bank .. .. .. | 1 | Ex-Tappers society .. .. | 2 |
| Sale Society .. .. | 1 | Cottage Industries societies .. | 2 |
| Land Mortgage Bank .. .. | 1 | Building societies .. .. .. | 1 |
| Milk supply societies .. .. | 2 | Stores societies .. .. .. | 2 |

A special staff of five senior inspectors were posted for the intensive development of the existing multi-purpose societies.

*Miscellaneous.*—Four hndred and sixty-two trees were planted and two hundred and thirty-two charkas were introduced.

### Kallupatti Area.

*Rural water-supply.*—Five new wells were sunk and nine were under construction. Fifteen old wells were repaired and 18 were under repair.

*Village communication.*—Two miles of roads were under construction. Two cart-tracks were repaired.

*Medical and public health.*—Sixty-eight other types of latrines were constructed and eight were repaired. Eight latrines of the Wardha type were under construction. Five bath rooms and drainage to a ength of 800 yards were constructed. Six hundred insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Six night schools and eleven adult schools were started. Two school buildings were constructed and eight were under construction. Two reading rooms were started, two branch libraries were opened and two reading rooms and libraries were improved. One building for library and reading room and one radio house were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Three agricultural demonstration plots were started. Two hundred and seventy-seven manure and compost pits were dug. One pond was constructed and one minor irrigation tank was repaired.

*Animal husbandry.*—Two stud bulls were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Twenty Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—All the 39 villages in the firka were brought within the co-operative fold by the organization of 29 co-operative societies of the following types—

| | |
|---|---|
| Multi-purpose societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Multi-purpose credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18 |
| Ex-tappers' society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |

One society was pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Four hundred and sixty-five trees were planted. Two hundred and seventeen charkas were introduced.

## PANNIKUNDU.

*Rural water-supply.*—Ten new wells were sunk and eleven were under construction. Twelve old wells were repaired or improved and eleven were under repair.

*Village communication.*—One mile and two furlongs of road were formed. Three cart-tracks and footpaths were repaired.

*Medical and public health.*—Two latrines of the Wardha type and sixty-eight of the other type were constructed. Two latrines of the Wardha type were under construction and two were repaired. Four bathrooms were also constructed. Drainage to a length of 750 yards was constructed. Four hundred and twenty insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Ten night schools and nine adult schools were started. Three school buildings were constructed and eleven were under construction. Two reading rooms were started and four branch libraries were opened. One building for library and reading room was constructed.

*Agriculture.*—One agricultural demonstration plot was started. One hundred and thirty-four manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—One minor irrigation tank and one sluice were repaired. One supply channel was excavated and one kudimaramath work was done.

*Animal husbandry.*—One stud bull was supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Eleven Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—Out of 38 villages only eight remained to be brought under the co-operative fold. There were 38 societies functioning in the firka as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credit—Rural credit (multi-purpose) ... ... ... ... | 22 |
| Credit—Kallar ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| Credit societies (multi-purpose) ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Weavers' co-operative societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Milk supply ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Stores ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 38 |

Two more societies were pending registration which would cover all the other eight villages.

*Miscellaneous.*—Four hundred and fifty-seven trees were planted. One hundred and seventy charkas were introduced.

## MALABAR DISTRICT.

### Tellicherry Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—One drinking water source was repaired and another was under repair.

*Village communication.*—Five miles and two furlongs of roads were formed. Nine roads were under construction. Roads to a length of two miles were improved. One cart-track was formed and cart-tracks to a length of four furlongs were repaired. Ten culverts were constructed and two were under construction. One foot-bridge was constructed.

*Education.*—Fourteen adult schools were started. Two elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. Three reading rooms and libraries were improved.

*Medical and public health.*—One maternity and child-welfare centre was opened. Eighty-five latrines of the Wardha type were constructed and three latrines were repaired. Twenty-seven dust bins were also constructed.

*Agriculture.*—One hundred and eighty-six manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Kundichera Anicut scheme consisting of two vents (1) a masonry anicut with supply channels and (2) head sluice at an estimated cost of Rs. 99,870 expected to yield an additional 434 tons of paddy was completed.

*Co-operation.*—In all the 16 villages in the firka co-operative societies were formed. The following societies were functioning in the firka:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Multi-purpose credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 |
| Jaggery manufacturing co-operatiuve societies ... ... ... | 6 |
| Stores society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Weavers' co-operative society ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 24 |

The co-operative societies were also engaged in other activities like distributing manure, foodgrains, iron implements besides giving loan.

*Miscellaneous.*—Three thousand nine hundred and fifty-four trees were planted. Two hundred and five charkas were introduced.

### Mattanur Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—One old well was repaired and one was under repair.

*Village communication.*—Roads to a length of fifteen miles and three furlongs were formed. Three roads were under construction. Roads to a length of one mile were improved. Three cart-tracks and footpaths were formed and six cart-tracks and footpaths to a length of five miles were repaired. Eight culverts and ten foot-bridges were also constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Three dust bins were constructed.

*Edncatian.*—Two elementary schools and eight adult schools were started. Three reading rooms were opened and six reading rooms and libraries were improved. Three buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Ten acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One hundred and ninety-eight compost and manure pits were dug.

*Animal husbandry.*—One stud bull and one Murrah buffalo were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Ten Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—Nine villages out of 15 in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold. There were nine multi-purpose co-operative societies and one jaggery manufacturers' society. Four societies were pending registration and four more were about to start functioning. Attempts were afoot to bring all the villages under the co-operative fold. Four multi-purpose co-operative societies were engaged in recreational activities.

*Miscellaneous.*—Seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-five trees were planted. One hundred and fourteen charkas were introduced.

### KUTHUPARAMBA FIRKA.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of seven miles and one furlong were formed. Two roads were under construction. Roads to a length of two miles were improved. Four cart-tracks and footpaths were formed in addition to three miles of cart-tracks, village rasthas and footpaths repaired. Three culverts were constructed and two were under repair. Four foot-bridges and one road dam were also constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—One maternity and child-welfare centre was opened. Nine dust bins were constructed.

*Education.*—Eight adult schools were started. One reading room was opened. One radio set was installed. Five reading rooms and libraries were improved and one building for a reading room was constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Eight acres and a half of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Seventy-seven manure and compost pits were dug.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Fourteen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—Nine villages out of 17 villages in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold. There were nine multi-purpose credit societies and one store society. There were five societies pending registration and two were about to start functioning.

*Miscellaneous.*—Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six trees were planted. Sixty-eight charkas were introduced.

### PAYYANUR AREA.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of five furlongs were gravelled. One road and one culvert were under construction and one culvert was under repair.

*Medical and public health.*—Fifteen Wardha type latrines and fourteen other type latrines were constructed. Fifty other types of latrines were under construction.

*Education.*—Five night schools were started. One school building was constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Waste lands to an extent of 10 acres were brought under cultivation. Two hundred and fifty-nine compost and manure pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Out-fall sluice at Mannakathazha Ramanthalli village costing Rs. 6,900 to benefit an extent of 63 acres of lands was completed. Twenty-eight tons of addition paddy was expected. A dam at Kara Annur village at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,000 expected to irrigate 54 acres yielding 20 tons of additional paddy was also completed.

*Co-operation.*—Nine co-operative societies of the following kind were functioning in all the six villages in the firka:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural credit societies (unlimited) | 3 |
| Agricultural credit societies (limited) | 1 |
| Adi-Dravida co-operative societies | 2 |
| Stores co-operative societies | 1 |
| Weavers' co-operative societies | 1 |
| Cottage industries co-operative societies | 1 |
| Total | 9 |

One society in Ramanthalli village was pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Two thousand seven hundred and twenty trees were planted. Ten charkas were introduced.

## NELLORE DISTRICT.

### KANUPUR, SARVEPALLI AND PODALAKUR FIRKAS.

*Rural water-supply.*—Seven new wells were under construction.

*Village communication.*—Three furlongs of roads were formed. Thirteen roads were under construction. Roads to a length of three furlongs were improved.

One culvert was constructed and three were under construction. One foot-bridge was also constructed.

*Education.*—Two elementary schools were opened and two school buildings were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Eight manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—All the irrigation works and tanks and supply channel in charge of the Public Works Department were provided with proper regulating arrangements and the bund and masonry works were maintained in good condition.

*Co-operation— Kanupur firka.*—All the 30 villages in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold. There were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credit societies .. .. .. | 24 |
| Stores soci ty .. .. .. | 1 |
| Weavers' societies .. .. .. | 3 |
| Loan and sale society .. .. | 1 |
| Palm-jaggery societies .. .. | 3 |
| Milk supply society .. .. .. | 1 |
| Labour contract society .. .. | 1 |
| House-site societies .. .. .. | 1 |
| Hand-spinners and weavers' society. | 1 |
| Tenants society .. .. .. | 1 |
| Total .. | 31 |

*Podalakur.*—Seventeen out of eighteen villages in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold. There were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14 |
| Palm-jaggery societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Stores society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Weavers' societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |

One multi-purpose co-operative society was pending registration.

*Sarvepalli.*—Eighteen out of 19 villages were brought under the co-operative fold. The following types of societies were functioning—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14 |
| Palm-jaggery societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Tenants' societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Total ... | 18 |

One multi-purpose co-operative society was pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Ninety-five trees were planted.

## THE NILGIRI DISTRICT.

### KUNDAH FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was sunk. Two new wells were under construction.

*Village communication.*—Roads to a length of two furlongs were formed. One road was under construction and one other road to a length of one mile one furlong was improved. Five furlongs of cart-tracks and footpaths were repaired. One footpath was formed. Six culverts were constructed and six were under construction. Two road dams were also constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Eight latrines of non-Wardha type were constructed. Drainage to a length of 30 feet was constructed.

*Education.*—Two night schools were started. One school building was constructed. Two branch libraries were opened. One radio set was installed.

*Agriculutre.*—Five agricultural demonstration plots were started. Five hundred and twenty-three manure and compost pits were dug.

*Grama Seva Sangham.*—One Grama Seva Sangham was organized.

*Electricity.*—Four schemes worth Rs. 1,76,860 covering 22 hamlets were executed. One hundred and seventy-five house-connexions were also given.

*Co-operation.*—All the seven villages in the firka were brought under the co-operation fold. The following types of societies were functioning in the firka:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 29 |
| Khadi spinners and weavers' society ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Co-operative stores societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Total ... | 32 |

One credit society owned a godown. One society was running a library.

*Miscellaneous.*—Thirteen thousand and eight hundred trees were planted.

### Gudalur Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—One old well was improved. One other drinking water source was repaired.

*Village communication.*—Roads to a length of two miles and five furlongs were formed. Eight roads were under construction. One mile and five furlongs of roads were improved. Seven furlongs of cart-tracks, village rasthas and footpaths were repaired. Two footpaths were also formed. Two road dams were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—One maternity centre was opened. Two latrines of the other type were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Two agricultural demonstration plots were started. One hundred and seventy-seven manure and compost pits were dug.

*Animal husbandry.*—One bull was supplied.

*Electricity.*—Two schemes worth Rs. 1,00,000 to provide street lights in Gudalur panchayat was taken up.

*Co-operation.*—Five out of nine villages remained to be covered by co-operative societies. There were five stores societies functioning in the firka. Four multi-purpose co-operative societies were pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Five thousand trees were planted. Twelve charkas were introduced.

### Pandalur.

*Rural water-supply.*—One old well was improved and one was under improvement.

*Village communication.*—Ten roads were under construction. Roads to a length of two miles and two furlongs were improved. One mile and three furlongs of cart-tracks, village rasthas and footpaths were repaired. Four road dams were constructed.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened.

*Agriculture.*—One hundred and nineteen manure and compost pits were dug.

*Electricity.*—A scheme costing Rs. 1,48,100 was taken up.

*Miscellaneous.*—Two thousand and five hundred trees were planted.

## RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

### Malli Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—Eight old wells were repaired and five were under repair.

*Village communication.*—Four culverts were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—One child welfare centre was opened. Fourteen latrines of the Wardha type were constructed and eight were repaired. Six dust bins, twelve cess pools and six bath rooms were constructed. Drainage to a length of 307 feet was constructed. Twelve insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened. Two night schools and three adult schools were started. One elementary school was converted into basic education school. Three school buildings and one radio house were constructed. One radio set was also installed.

*Agriculture.*—Twenty-one acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. Eight agricultural demonstration plots were started. One hundred and forty-nine manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Twelve minor irrigation tanks, lakes and ponds were repaired.

*Animal husbandry.*—Five stud bulls, one Murrah buffaloe and ten rams were supplied.

*Electricity.*—Eight schemes were sanctioned costing Rs. 12,57,880 to cover sixteen villages and connect 500 wells. Four schemes were completed and the rest were in progress.

Supply of electricity for agricultural and other purposes was extended to the following seven villages in the firka during the year:—

(1) Pudur.
(2) Pappanaickenpatti.
(3) Appayanaickenpatti.
(4) Ayan Nochikulam.
(5) Nachiarpattu.
(6) Ramalingapuram.
(7) Ramachandrapuram.

*Co-operation.*—All the villages in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold. The following societies were functioning at the end of the year—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rural credit societies .. .. | 16 | Rural housing society .. .. | 1 |
| Co-operative stores societies .. | 3 | Harijan house society .. .. | 1 |
| Co-operative students' store society. | 1 | | |
| Agricultural improvement societies | 3 | Total .. | 25 |

*Miscellaneous.*—One thousand and two hundred trees were planted. One hundred and sixty-four charkas were introduced.

NATHAMPATTI FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was sunk and one was under construction. Three old wells were repaired and 25 were under repair.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of one mile were formed. Roads to a length of two miles were improved.

*Medical and public health.*—Sixteen latrines of the Wardha type were constructed and 12 were repaired. Thirteen dust bins and 13 cess pools were constructed. Drainage to a length of 1,600 feet was constructed. Thirty-six nsanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened. Three night schools and two adult schools were started. One elementary school was converted into basic education school. Two school buildings were constructed and one was under construction. Three reading rooms were improved. Four buildings for libraries and reading rooms were also improved. Three radio sets were installed and two radio houses were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Sixty-seven acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Ten agricultural demonstration plots were started. One hundred and forty-seven manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Fourteen minor irrigation tanks, lakes and ponds were repaired.

*Co-operation.*—Seventeen out of 20 villages in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold. The following types of societies were functioning in the firka at the end of the year—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| Co-operative stores society ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Jaggery manufacturers' society ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 15 |

Three societies were pending registration at the end of the year.

EDIRKOTTAI AREA.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was sunk and two were under construction. Four old wells were repaired and 36 wells under repair.

*Village communication.*—Roads to a length of one mile and two furlongs were formed and two miles three furlongs improved. Cart tracks, village rasthas and footpaths to a length of two miles and four furlongs were repaired.

*Medical and public health.*—One Ayurvedic dispensary was opened. Sixteen latrines of the Wardha type were constructed and ten were repaired. Eleven dust bins and 15 cess-pools were constructed. Drainage to a length of 1,600 feet was constructed. Forty-four insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Two night schools and two adult schools were started. One school building was under construction. Two reading rooms and libraries were improved. Three buildings for libraries and reading rooms were improved. Three radio sets were installed and three radio houses were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—One hundred and twenty acres of waste lands brought under cultivation. One model agricultural farm and 41 agricultural demonstration plots were started. One hundred and forty-nine manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Two minor irrigation tanks, lakes, ponds, etc., were repaired.

*Co-operation.*—Only one out of the 17 villages in the firka was not covered by co-operative societies. There were the following types of societies functioning in the firka:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Co-operative stores societies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Agricultural improvement society ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Jaggery co-operative society ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 24 |

One credit society was pending registration at the end of the year.

## SALEM DISTRICT.

### Veerapandy Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—Three new wells were sunk and nine were under construction. Six old wells were repaired and one was under repair.

*Village communication.*—Two furlongs of roads were formed and three roads were under construction.

*Medical and public health.*—Forty-two cess-pools were constructed and twenty-six insanitary pits were filled up. Drainage to a length of 1,035 feet was also constructed.

*Education.*—One radio set was installed and one radio house was constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Five acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One agricultural demonstration plot was started. One hundred and sixty-eight manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Two channels were repaired.

*Electricity.*—One scheme costing Rs. 12,900 was executed to completion.

*Co-operation.*—All the 28 villages in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold. There were the following societies functioning in the firka—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Credit societies .. .. | 15 | Jaggery societies .. .. | 4 |
| Milk supply societies .. .. | 2 | | |
| Cottage industries societies .. | 4 | Total .. | 29 |
| Weavers' societies .. .. | 4 | | |

First aid medical chests and a radio were maintained by three societies for the use of members and the public.

*Miscellaneous.*—Six thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight trees were planted.

### Viraganur Firka.

*Rural water-supply.*—Three new wells were under construction. Ten old wells were repaired or improved and three were under repair.

*Village communication.*—One hundred and ten yards of cart tracks were repaired.

*Medical and publis health.*—One Wardha type latrine and eight other types were constructed and ten other types were under construction.

Two septic tanks and fifty-seven cess-pools were also constructed. One bath room and drainage to a length of 287 feet were constructed. Three first aid centres were formed. Seventeen insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Two night schools and two adult schools were started. Two radio sets were installed and two radio houses were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Fourteen acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Two hundred and fifty-three manure and compost pits were dug.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Three Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—Twelve out of 19 villages in the firka were covered by co-operative societies. There were nine agriculture credit societies. Two societies were pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Three thousand sixty-five trees were planted. Thirty-eight charkas were introduced. Two streets in Harijan cheri were levelled up. One chavadi was improved.

### CHINNASELAM.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was sunk and two were under construction.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of one mile were formed and three other roads were under construction.

*Medical and public health.*—Twelve cess-pools were constructed and four insanitary pits were filled up.

*Agriculture.*—Ninety-seven acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Sixty-seven manure and compost pits were dug.

*Co-operation.*—All the seven villages were covered by co-operative societies. There were three agricultural credit societies, one weavers' co-operative society and one stores society.

*Miscellaneous.*—One thousand two hundred and sixty-five trees were planted. Twenty-four charkas were introduced.

### TALAIVASAL AREA.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was under construction. Twenty old wells were repaired and one was under repair.

*Village communication.*—Two roads were under construction. One culvert and one foot-bridge were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Three latrines of the Wardha type and eleven of the other types were constructed. Twenty latrines of the other types were under construction. Eight septic tanks and fifty-one cess-pools were constructed. Four bath rooms were also constructed. Drainage to a length of 589 feet was constructed. Three first-aid centres were formed. Twenty-one insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Two night schools and one adult school were started. One school building was under construction. Two reading rooms were started. One building for library and reading room was constructed. Four radio sets were installed. Three radio houses were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—One hundred and forty-eight acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One model agricultural farm was started. Two hundred and seven manure and compost pits were dug.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Three Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—Two societies were functioning in the firka serving seven out of ten villages. Two more societies were pending registration.

*Gangavalli.*—One agricultural credit society was functioning and served one village out of the four in the firka.

*Miscellaneous.*—Seven thousand five hundred and twenty-seven trees were planted. One hundred and nine charkas were introduced.

## TANJORE DISTRICT.

### VEDARANYAM FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Seven new wells were sunk. Four old wells were repaired. Two tanks used for domestic purposes were also repaired.

*Village communications.*—Two cart-tracks to a length of six furlongs were formed.

*Medical and public health.*—One maternity ward was constructed. Ninety-eight latrines of the Wardha type and one hundred and ninety-five latrines of

other types were constructed. Four septic tanks, eleven dust bins and two bath rooms were constructed. Twenty first-aid centres were formed. Ninety-five insanitary pits were filled up. As a propaganda measure, public health posters and leaflets were purchased and distributed freely to all elementary schools and public institutions.

*Education.*—Three elementary schools were opened. Two night schools were also started. Three branch libraries were opened. One reading room and library were improved. Books to the value of Rs. 135 were supplied to the Basic Training School, Vedaranyam. Three aided schools were developed into two teacher schools. Playground facilities were provided to three other schools. books, slates and notebooks for Rs. 17–8–0 were purchased and supplied to Harijan students of the Aided Elementary School at Marudur North village.

*Agriculture.*—Four hundred and ninety-nine manure and compost pits were got dug.

*Irrigation.*—Plans and estimates were prepared and were under scrutiny in regard to (1) construction of sluice in Manakondanar river at Adanur to prevent inflow of salt water into it and stop the free flow of good water into the swamp at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 and (2) provision of drainage to Thattur village through Sellaikone channel at a cost of Rs. 47,500.

*Animal husbandry.*—A Scindhi bull was supplied for stud purposes. Thirty exotic cocks were supplied to 30 selected custodians in Vadamalai village. A cattle show was conducted at Vedaranyam and prizes worth Rs. 500 were awarded.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Twenty-six Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—Only eight villages among the 40 in the firka were not brought under the co-operative fold. The following societies were functioning in the firka:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Palmyra jaggery co-operative societies ... .. ... ... | 6 |
| Stores society ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Field labourers lease society ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 20 |

Three societies were pending registration, and one was about to be started. Ten rural credit societies purchased dailies and engaged themselves in social and recreational activities.

*Miscellaneous.*—Three community halls were constructed. One thousand three hundred and seventy-two trees were planted. Two hundred and sixty-three charkas were introduced Eighty and a half pounds of cotton were sold. During the Gandhi Jayanti week clothes were distributed to the Harijans who kept their houses and surroundings clean. A short training camp was conducted for 22 constructive workers in Adanur village. One hundred copies of "Sarvodaya plan" were purchased and supplied to Grama Seva Sangham.

### TALANAYAR FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was constructed. Two new wells were under construction. One old well was repaired.

*Village communications.*—Cart-tracks to a length of four furlongs were repaired and R. C. pipes were provided for crossings of channels.

*Medical and public health*—Thirty-eight latrines of Wardha type and fifty-one latrines of other types were constructed. Ten septic tanks were constructed Two dust bins were constructed. Eight first-aid centres were formed. One hundred and twenty-one insanitary pits and one insanitary pond was filled up.

*Education.*—Two radio sets were sanctioned and would be installed shortly.

*Agriculture.*—One agricultural farm was started. Four hundred and fifteen manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—One new tank was being dug. For providing better irrigational facilities and extending irrigation to new areas, eleven works were investigated and were in preliminary stage.

*Animal husbandry.*—Thirty exotic cocks were supplied to selected custodians in Vadugur village for grading up Desi poultry.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Nineteen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—All the 21 villages were served by eight co-operative societies. One society was pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Nine hundred and fifty-four trees were planted. One hundred and nineteen charkas were introduced. Seventy-two pounds of cotton were sold.

### SALIAMANGALAM FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—One new well was under construction. Hand pumps were installed and platforms constructed to ten bore-wells in the firka.

*Village communications.*—One cart-track was improved.

*Medical and public health.*—Two latrines of the Wardha type and fifteen latrines of other types were constructed. Two septic tanks, three dust bins and one cess-pool were also constructed. Twenty insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Two elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. One pucca school building was constructed.

*Agriculture.*—One model agricultural farm was started. One hundred and twenty-eight manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Repairs to Sikhapattu tank was completed. Lining the embankment portion of Arundavapuram channel from 0—10—0·2950 with sand cement blocks was completed. Silt was cleared in Motteri drain. A casuarina foot-bridge at 8/9590 of Vadovar near crossing of Arundavapuram channel was erected. *Works under investigation*: (1) Provision of shutter arrangements to Naikunnum drainage sluice on right bank of Vannar 54/3-4 to prevent backing of Vennar water estimated cost of Rs. 5,100 (2) Construction of a bridge across A-61 Viramanar channel at the infall into Vennar—estimated cost Rs. 16,500.

*Animal husbandry.*—A cattle show was conducted at Saliamangalam and a sum of rupees five hundred was sanctioned under lump sum grant for award of prizes.

*Co-operation.*—All the villages in the firka except one were served by 28 co-operative societies of the following types—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural credit societies .. .. | 15 |
| Mat weavers' society .. .. | 1 |
| House-site co-operative Society .. | 1 |
| Milk supply society .. .. .. | 1 |
| Student Co-operative Stores .. | 1 |
| Irrigation society .. .. .. | 1 |
| Palmyra jaggery co-operative Societies. | 2 |
| Field labour co-operative societies. | 5 |
| Weavers' Co-operative Society .. | 1 |
| Total .. | 28 |

Twelve rural credit societies purchased first-aid medicine charts and made use of them for the public. They also provided newspapers for reading.

*Miscellaneous.*—Eight hundred and forty-three trees were planted. Two charkas were introduced.

## TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.

### PAZHACCOTTAI FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Six new wells were sunk. Four new wells were under construction. Ten old wells were repaired or improved and one old well was under repair.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of eleven miles and four furlongs were formed. Six roads were under construction. One culvert was constructed and one was under construction. Two culverts were repaired.

*Medical and public health.*—One hundred and eighty-three cess-pools were constructed. One hundred and thirteen insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—One elmentary school was opened. Two adult schools were started. One building for library and reading room was constructed. One radio house was also constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Two hundred and sixteen acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One thousand four hundred and fifty-eight compost and manure pits were dug.

*Animal husbandry.*—Four stud bulls were stationed for all the three firkas.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Five Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Electricity.*—Electricity connexions to 192 wells costing Rs. 6,09,300 were in progress.

*Co-operation.*—All the 25 inhabited villages in the Pazhamcottai firka were brought under the co-operative fold. The following societies were functioning in the firka:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credit Societies | 25 |
| Stores Society | |
| Milk Supply Society | 1 |
| Harijan house-site society | 1 |
| Total | 28 |

*Miscellaneous.*—One thousand eight hundred and ninety trees were planted. Three hundred and forty-four charkas were introduced.

### NILADANALUR FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Two new wells were sunk and six new wells were under construction. Five old wells were repaired or improved and three old wells were under repair or improvement. One other drinking water source was repaired.

*Village communications.*—Five roads were under construction. Four roads were improved.

*Medical and public health.*—Forty-three cess-pools and eight latrines were constructed. Ten insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Three elementary schools were opened. Two adult schools were started. One elementary school building was constructed and three were under construction.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Four Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—The 13 villages in the firka were covered by 12 credit societies. The societies were expected to do multi-purpose activities also.

### TIRUVENGADAM AND SANKARANKOIL AREAS.

*Rural water-supply.*—Three new wells were sunk. Eleven new wells were under construction. Nine old wells were repaired. Two old wells were under repair.

*Village communications.*—Six furlongs and a half of roads were formed. Eight roads were under construction. Eight roads were improved. Two culverts were constructed. Three culverts were under construction. One culvert was under repair. One road dam was constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Four latrines of the Wardha type and thirty-seven cess-pools were constructed. Four bath rooms were also constructed. Four insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened. Five adult schools were started. Three school buildings were under construction. Three buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed. One radio house was also constructed.

*Irrigation.*—General strengthening of bund with earth work and other petty repairs and tlso providing new revetment at weak portions of the bund were nearing completion in respect of six tanks. One tank was repaired and four were under repair. Repairs to five tanks and channels are in a preliminary stage.

*Grama Seva Sangham.*—Thirteen Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation—Thiruvengadam.*—All the 11 villages in the firka were brought under the co-operative fold. There were 15 credit societies and two stores societies functioning in the firka. These co-operative societies gave free medical aid and subscribed for dailies for the use of public.

*Sankarankoil.*—In all the 11 villages in the firka there were 15 credit societies, two stores societies and one weavers' society. Steps were taken to introduce multi-purpose activities in all the societies.

## TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

### VENGOLAM AND VALIKONDAPURAM FIRKAS.

*Rural water-supply.*—Five new wells were sunk and one was under construction. Thirteen old wells were repaired in addition to four others under repair. Two ponds were also repaired.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of twenty-eight miles and five furlongs were formed. Eight other roads were under construction. Roads to a length of one mile were improved.

*Medical and public health.*—Twenty-nine latrines of the Wardha type were constructed. Twenty-two insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Six elementary schools were opened. Four school buildings were constructed. Six reading rooms were started. Eighteen branch libraries were opened. Three reading rooms and libraries were improved. Seven buildings for reading rooms and libraries were constructed. Five radio sets were installed and seven radio houses were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Nine hundred and nineteen manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Two ponds were constructed. Four minor irrigation tanks and one channel were repaired. Restoration of the ruined tank in Kaikalathur village at a cost of Rs. 1,62,250 was completed. Excavation of a sluice channel was in progress. An extent of 350 acres would be benefited. Investigation was completed and plans and estimates were under scrutiny in respect of raising the F.T.L. of Karianur tank. Repairs to Arambuliyur big tank supply channel costing Rs. 11,000 was under progress and the work was nearing completion.

*Animal husbandry.*—Four stud bulls were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Four Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation—Vengolam.*—There were 17 credit societies functioning in all the 15 villages of the firka.

*Valikondapuram.*—There were 14 credit societies covering all the 15 villages of the firka. One society was pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Three thousand five hundred and sixteen trees were planted. Five hundred and four charkas were introduced.

### VELLAKOIL CENTRE.

*Rural water-supply.*—Seven new wells were sunk in addition to one other well under construction. Two old wells were repaired and one was under repair.

*Village communications.*—Roads to a length of eight miles and seven furlongs were formed. Nine miles of cart-tracks, village rasthas and footpaths were formed.

*Education.*—One elementary school was opened. Eight night schools were started. One school building was constructed and one was under construction. Two reading rooms were started. Two buildings for libraries and reading rooms were improved. Two radio sets were installed and three radio houses were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—One maternity centre was opened. One hundred and fifty nine latrines were constructed. Ten latrines were repaired. One bath room was constructed. One hundred and forty-six insanitary pits were filled up.

*Agriculture.*—Five agricultural demonstration plots were started. One thousand one hundred and ninety-two manure and compost pits were dug.

*Animal husbandry.*—Two stud bulls were supplied. One touring veterinary hospital was started.

*Grama Seva Sangahms.*—Thirty-six Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—All the nineteen villages were brought under the co-operative fold. There were the following societies functioning in the firka:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Credit societies | ... | 26 |
| Stores society | ... | 1 |
| Cottage industries society | ... | 1 |
| | Total ... | 28 |

*Paramathi.*—Three credit societies were functioning in the two villages of Paramathi area.

*Miscellaneous.*—Six thousand five hundred and ninety-four trees were planted. Fifty charkas were introduced.

### MUSIRI AND THATHIANGARPETTAI FIRKAS.

*Rural water-supply.*—Two new wells were sunk and three wells were under construction. Two old wells were repaired and three were under repair. One other drinking water source was also under repair.

*Village communication.*—Roads to a length of eight miles and seven furlongs were formed. Five roads were under construction. Roads to a length of 3 miles were improved. Three culverts were also constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Three latrines of the Wardha type were under construction and two were under repair. Thirty-six dust bins and one bath room were constructed. Drainage to a length of one mile was formed. Sixty-three insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Five elementary schools were opened. Ten night schools and twenty-one adult schools were started. Seven school buildings were constructed and three were under construction. Two reading rooms were started. Thirty-two branch libraries were opened. Seven radio sets were installed. One radio house was constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Nine acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One model agriculture farm was started. One thousand three hundred and seventy-two manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Seventeen minor irrigation tanks and one channel were repaired. Repairs to four tanks were in progress. Plans and estimates were pending approval for the following works:—

1. Piping open cuts in Musiri Palla Voikal.
2. Excavating a channel from Metty Pillar for the irrigation of lands under Mullipad tank.
3. Improvements to road side drain in Ayyampalayam village limits.

Improvements to Puthur Peria Eri at a cost of Rs. 50,000 were almost completed.

*Animal husbandry.*—Seven stud bulls were supplied.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Twenty-four Grama Seva Sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation—Musiri firka.*—There were fifteen credit societies, two milk supply societies and one building society and one industries federation serving all the twenty-three villages in the firka. Two societies were pending registration. Free distribution of medicine and free circulation of monthly journals were made available to the public by the societies.

*Thathiangarpet Firka.*—There were eleven credit societie, two stores societies and three weavers' societies functioning in 19 out of 21 villages in the firka. Two more societies were pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Two thousand five hundred and seventy-six trees were planted. One hundred and two charkas were introduced.

## VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT.

### KOTAURATLA CENTRE.

*Rural water-supply.*—Eleven new wells were sunk. Six new wells were under construction. Seven old wells were repaired and three were under repair.

*Village communication.*—Roads to a length of three miles and two furlongs were formed in addition to thirteen other roads. Three roads were under

construction. Four culverts were constructed and two were under construction. One culvert was repaired. Nine foot-bridges were constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Seven latrines of the Wardha type were constructed, and five were under construction. Four dust bins were constructed. Drainage to a length of one hundred and fifty feet was constructed. Twenty-four insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Eight night schools and eight adult schools were started. Three elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. Two school buildings were under construction. Four reading rooms were started. Three buildings for reading rooms and libraries were constructed.

*Agriculture.*—Two hundred acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One model agriculture farm was formed. Seven hundred and fifteen manure and compost pits were dug.

*Irrigation.*—Eight lakes, ponds, etc. were repaired.

*Grama Seva Sanghams.*—Thirty-five grama seva sanghams were organized.

*Co-operation.*—In 27 out of 47 villages in the centre 18 credit societies and 2 weavers' societies. Seven societies were pending registration. Eleven societies undertook social and recreational activities.

*Miscellaneous.*—Thirty-five thousand one hundred and fifty trees were planted. One hundred and fifty charkas were introduced.

### MADUGULA FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Three new wells were sunk.

*Medical and public health.*—Three furlongs of drainage was constructed.

*Education.*—Four elementary schools were opened. Three night schools and three adult schools were started.

*Agriculture.*—Two hundred and eighty-seven acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation.

*Miscellaneous.*—Four thousand two hundred and seventy-two trees were planted. Thirty-four charkas and fifty-one taklies were introduced.

The work from Madugula firka was shifted to Araku Valley during the close of the year. Hence not much work was done.

### PENDURTHI FIRKA.

*Rural water-supply.*—Five new wells were under construction. Twenty old wells were repaired. Six old wells were under repair.

*Village communication.*—Roads to a length of two miles were formed, in addition to two other roads. Seven roads were under construction. One culvert was also constructed.

*Medical and public health.*—Drainage to a length of three hundred and twenty-five feet was constructed. Two first-aid centres were formed. One hundred and seventy-two insanitary pits were filled up.

*Education.*—Eight night schools were started. Four branch libraries were opened.

*Agriculture.*—One hundred and forty-four acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. One model agricultural farm and nine agricultural demonstration plots were started. One thousand two hundred and twelve compost and manure pits were dug.

*Electricity.*—Extension of electricity to seven villages, viz., Narava, Sarapalli, Gurampalam, Pendurti, Ragayyapeta, Juttada and Pedagadi, was naring completion at an estimated cost of Rs. 1;48 lakhs. The following services were connected:—

Narava—9 numbers domestic and 2 numbers industrial services.

Pedagadi—14 numbers domestic and 1 number industrial service.

Pendurthi—12 numbers domestic and 3 numbers flat rate services.

*Co-operation.*—Thirty-three out of 46 villages in the firka had 25 rural credit societies, two milk supply societies and two palm jaggery societies functioning. Five more societies were pending registration.

*Miscellaneous.*—Seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight trees were planted. One hundred and two charkas were introduced.

## ANNEXURE II.

# RURAL WELFARE SCHEME.

| | Work done up to the end of December 1951. |
|---|---|
| *I. Rural water-supply.* | |
| 1 Number of new wells sunk | 658 |
| 2 Number of new wells under construction | 393 |
| 3 Number of old wells repaired or improved | 607 |
| 4 Number of old wells under repair or improvement | 55 |
| 5 Number of other drinking water sources repaired | 47 |
| 6 Number of other drinking water sources under repair | 1 |
| *II. Village communications.* | |
| 1 Length of roads formed | 567 *m*, 6½ *f*. |
| 2 Number of roads formed in addition to item (1) above for which linear measurements cannot be given. | 266 |
| 3 Number of roads under construction | 213 |
| 4 Length of roads improved | 116 *m*, 1½ *f*. |
| 5 Number of roads improved in addition to item (4) above for which linear measurements cannot be given. | 123 |
| 6 Number or length of cart-tracks, village rashthas and footpaths repaired. | 111 *m*, 6 *f*. Nos. 119 |
| 7 Number or length of cart-tracks, village rashthas and footpaths repaired. | 13 *m*, 5½ *f*. Nos. 73 |
| | 125 *m*, 3½ *f*. |
| 8 Number of culverts constructed | 329 |
| 9 Number of culverts under construction | 47 |
| 10 Number of culverts repaired | 28 |
| 11 Number of culverts under repair | 3 |
| 12 Number of road dams, dams across channels and foot-bridges constructed. | 120 |
| *III. Education.* | |
| 1 Number of elementary schools opened | 347 |
| 2 Number of night schools started | 530 |
| 3 Number of adult schools started | 408 |
| 4 Number of basic education schools started | 40 |
| 5 Number of elementary schools converted into basic education schools. | 102 |
| 6 Number of school buildings constructed | 161 |
| 7 Number of school buildings under construction | 60 |
| 8 Number of reading rooms started | 270 |
| 9 Number of central libraries opened | 22 |
| 10 Number of branch libraries opened | 623 |
| 11 Number of reading rooms and libraries improved | 150 |
| 12 Number of buildings for libraries and reading rooms constructed | 73 |
| 13 Number of radio sets installed | 243 |
| 14 Number of radio houses constructed | 53 |

| | Work done up to the end of December 1951. |
|---|---|
| ***IV. Medical and public health.*** | |
| 1 Number of dispensaries, Ayurvedic dispensaries, maternity centres and child-welfare centres opened. | 100 |
| 2 Number of latrines constructed— | |
| (a) Wardha type .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 482 |
| (b) Other types .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,319 |
| 3 Number of latrines under construction— | |
| (a) Wardha type .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 53 |
| (b) Other types .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 103 |
| 4 Number of latrines repaired— | |
| (a) Wardha type .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 38 |
| (b) Other types .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 57 |
| 5 Number of septic tanks constructed .. .. .. .. .. | 36 |
| 6 Number of dust bins constructed .. .. .. .. .. | 636 |
| 7 Number of cess-pools constructed .. .. .. .. .. | 969 |
| 8 Number of bath rooms constructed .. .. .. .. .. | 190 |
| 9 Length of drainage constructed .. .. .. .. .. | 22 *m*, 1 *f* 15 *yds.* |
| 10 Number of first-aid centres formed .. .. .. .. .. | 103 |
| 11 Number of insanitary pits filled up .. .. .. .. .. | 7,801 |
| 12 Number of grama seva sanghams formed .. .. .. .. | 2,431 |
| ***V. Agriculture.*** | |
| 1 Number of acres of waste land brought under cultivation.. .. | 6,230 ACS., 81 CNS. |
| 2 Model agricultural farms started .. .. .. .. .. .. | 71 |
| 3 Agricultural demonstration plots started .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| 4 Number of manure and compost pits dug .. .. .. .. .. | 41,298 |
| ***VI. Irrigation.*** | |
| 1 Ponds constructed .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 |
| 2 Dams constructed .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 14 |
| 3 Minor irrigation tanks, lakes, ponds, etc., repaired .. .. .. | 195 |
| 4 Supply channels excavated .. .. .. .. .. .. | 81 |
| 5 Channels repaired .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 82 |
| 6 Sluices repaired .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 54 |
| 7 Kudimaramat work done .. .. .. .. .. .. | 43 |
| 8 Any other item of work done .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| ***VII. Veterinary.*** | |
| 1 Number of stud bulls supplied .. .. .. .. .. .. | 209 |
| 2 Number of rams supplied (other particulars, if any) .. .. | 122 |
| ***VIII. Miscellaneous.*** | |
| 1 Number of trees planted .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,108,659 |
| 2 Number of charkas introduced .. .. .. .. .. .. | 18,738 |
| 3 Other particulars, if any .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |

## PART II.

## GOVERNMENT KHADI SCHEME.

The Khadi Scheme wás framed in 1946 as part of a comprehensive plan which the Government had in view to make the villages of the State self-sufficient economic units. The Government had for that purpose constituted a special fund of Rs. 4 crores out of which Rs. 1 crore was intended to be utilised for the promotion of Khadi. The scheme was framed in two parts, extensive and intensive. The intensive part of the scheme was intended to be worked in certain selected centres of the State and the extensive part of the scheme was designed to pave the way for the introduction of the intensive scheme in due course.

The intensive part of the scheme was introduced early in 1947 in the following selected centres of the State :—

*Name of Centre.*

Avanashi (part of Coimbatore district).

Vellakoil (part of Coimbatore district).

Chinnasalem (parts of South Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts).

Payyanur (parts of Malabar and South Kanara districts).

Santhanuthalapadu (originally known as Guruvareddipalem) (part of Guntur district).

Erragondapalem (part of Kurnool district).

Kotauratla (parts of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts).

The scheme was extended in the current year to another centre, namely, Koilkuntla, in Kurnool district.

The main object of the scheme is to attain self-sufficiency in cloth in terms of Khadi in the villages included in the centres by producing sufficient cloth to clothe the entire population. Provision has been made in the scheme for the supply of charkas and implements at cost price, the cost being recovered in instalments. Cotton also is supplied to spinners who are in need of it, at cost price. The spinners are expected to utilise the yarn they produce for the clothing needs of their own families first and to sell the surplus yarn bought from the spinners is available for sale to the local population and for supply to Government departments and other institutions which require Khadi.

Except in the case of the newly opened centre at Koilkuntla and two sub-centres newly added to the Santhanuthalapadu centre, the scheme provides also for the payment of a subsidy to spinners to induce them to

take the Khadi produced with their yarn for their own use. Subsidy is paid at the rate of six pies per hank in the Kotauratla and Erragondapalem centres and nine pies per hank in the other centres which work out to about two annas and three annas per yard respectively. The subsidy is intended to meet a part of the cost of weaving which is higher in the case of Khadi than in the case of cloth made of mill yarn.

The Extensive Khadi Scheme was introduced in 19 firkas during the year 1949 and has been extended to 36 more firkas in the current year 1951. Under this scheme charkas are supplied to spinners at concessional rates equal to about half the price. Spinners are also supplied with other implements and cotton where necessary at cost price and facilities are provided to enable them to have their yarn woven into cloth. A subsidy is also given to the spinners as under the Intensive Khadi Scheme, but at the rate of eight pies per hank of yarn or roughly 2¾ annas per yard.

During the period under review, a total quantity of 1,425,623 yards of Khadi was produced, of which a quantity of 764,612 yards of Khadi was consumed within the centres and a quantity of 782,652 yards was sold outside the centres, including the Government departments, local bodies, etc. The quantity consumed within the centres includes the 5,911 produced by self-spinners for their own use. The progress of work in the Intensive Khadi Centres during the year under review is shown in Statement I.

STATEMENT I.—SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF WORK DONE IN THE GOVERNMENT INTENSIVE KHADI CENTRES.

| Name of the centre. | Cotton distributed. | Yarn. | | Khadi produced. | | Khadi consumed. | | Subsidy paid to self-spinners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Purchased from spinners. | Issued for weaving. | On Government account. | By self-spinners. | By the public in the centres. | By the Government departments, local boards, etc. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| | LB. | LB. | LB. | YDS. | YDS. | YDS. | YDS. | RS. |
| Avanashi .. .. | 62,221 | 100,449 | 137,780 | 333,732 | 36,678 | 98,787 | 223,542 | 6,319 |
| Vellakoil .. .. | 380,913 | 350,802 | 219,469 | 553,012 | 164,136 | 329,542 | 494,230 | 26,567 |
| Chinnasalem .. | 15,814 | 28,019 | 21,054 | 50,640 | 11,143 | 58,946 | 32,956 | 2,085 |
| Payyanur .. .. | 11,351 | 18,627 | 8,899 | 15,161 | 8,627 | 15,936 | 7,209 | 1,985 |
| Santhanuthalapadu. | 40,170 | 16,278 | 11,438 | 36,150 | 43,512 | 68,967 | 8,169 | 1,959 |
| Erragondapalem .. | 5,432 | 3,011 | 2,008 | 5,289 | 112,852 | 116,246 | .. | 5,474 |
| Kotauratla .. | 53,959 | 35,681 | 32,478 | 74,725 | 9,963 | 76,048 | 16,546 | 1,310 |
| Koilkuntla .. | 895 | 927 | 205 | 453 | .. | 240 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 570,755 | 553,794 | 433,331 | 1,078,712 | 386,911 | 764,612 | 782,652 | 45,699 |

The total expenditure incurred during the period under review on the intensive and extensive parts of the scheme as a whole was Rs. 35,52,735 while the total receipts by the sale of cloth implements and cotton were Rs. 26,29,100. Details of expenditure incurred during

the year on the several items and the receipts realised are given in the Statement II.

STATEMENT II.—SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1951.

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Pay of establishment | 1,17,195 |
| Dearness allowance | 10,020 |
| Travelling and Compensatory allowance | 21,501 |
| Cost of charkas | 91,957 |
| Cost of cotton | 7,84,476 |
| Carding and slivering charges | 26,063 |
| Cost of yarn | 16,94,847 |
| Weaving wages | 4,49,983 |
| Bleaching and dyeing charges | 2,10,069 |
| Expenditure on training | 35,845 |
| Propaganda and publicity | 649 |
| Subsidy | 49,930 |
| Contingencies | 60,200 |
| Total | 35,52,735 |

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Receipts by sale of cloth, etc. | 26,29,100 |

Prior to 1947, there was no control over private producers and dealers in Khadi. The Government took power under the Khadi Control Order, 1947, to introduce a system of licensing private producers and dealers. The order was replaced in 1949 by the Madras Khadi (Development) Order, which is in force now. Under this order, licences have been issued to 137 producers and 359 dealers. Three Khadi Inspectors have been appointed to inspect the licensees and enforce the provisions of the order with a view to see that the Khadi produced and sold by them is genuine, that fair wages are paid to spinners and weavers and the prices charged are fair.

The benefit derived by the local population in the centres from the scheme may be judged from the fact that during the year there were as many as 43,627 spinners under the scheme and a sum approximately of Rs. 7·26 lakhs was paid to them as spinning wages during the year. The number of weavers as on 31st December 1951 was 1,993 and the amount of weaving wages paid to them during the year was Rs. 4,49,983.

# PART III.

## COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

### General.

The schemes for the development of cottage industries in the State introduced during 1950 were assiduously implemented during the year under report.

### *Staff.*

Sri K. A. Padmanabhan, M.A., continued to be in-charge of the post of the Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Cottage Industries), Madras. An additional post of Deputy Director for work connected with the Regional Advisory Boards for certain cottage industries has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 634, Rural Welfare, dated 30th December 1950, and the officer who was selected for this post took charge on 29th December 1951. An Honorary Special Officer for development of cottage industries in Ceded districts was appointed during the year for a period of six months for conducting a survey of the woollen textile industry in Rayalaseema districts. He joined on 2nd December 1950 and relinquished his post on 31st May 1951. In connection with the implementation of Sri M. Visveswarayya's scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 39, Rural Welfare, dated 11th January 1951, two Rural Industrialization Officers were appointed during the year.

The services of District Industries Officers and Assistant Industrial Engineers of the department now called Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce stationed at mufassal centres and of the Specialist Officers of the department such as Ceramic Expert, Glass Technologist, Principal, Government Textile Institute, Principal, Institute of Leather Technology, Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, the Sericultural Expert, Oil Technologist, etc., were as usual utilized by the Cottage Industries section during the year. The non-gazetted field staff employed in the development of cottage industries consisted of 12 Village Industries Demonstrators and one full-time Drugget Inspector at Salem and a part-time Drugget Inspector at Madras. The details of the staff employed for tanning demonstration, ceramic centres, coir demonstration, glass bangle and bead training centres are given below :—

*Tanning demonstration parties* (staff sanctioned)—

Demonstrators (Rs. 80—2—100)—4 in four centres.
Flaying Instructor (30—1—40)—4 (one is now vacant).
Footwear Instructors (30—1—40)—4.

*Coir section* (staff sanctioned)—

(1) Coir Demonstration centre at Laccadive and Amindivi Islands—

1 Senior Instructor (Rs. 90—3—120) }
1 Junior Instructor (Rs. 55—3—85) } Started only on 4th December 1951.

(2) Coir demonstration centre at South Kanara district—
1 Demonstrator (Rs. 45—3—75).
(3) Coir School, Beypore—
1 Superintendent (Rs. 200—300).
1 Assistant Superintendent (Rs. 90—5—180).
4 Head Maistries (Rs. 45—3—90).
4 Instructors (Rs. 30—1½—45).
2 Maistries (Rs. 25—1½—35).
1 Upper division clerk (Rs. 80—110).
1 Lower division clerk (Rs. 45—90).
2 Peons (Rs. 18—24).
1 Oil Engine driver (Rs. 40—3—70).

*Coir Industrial School, Baruva, Visakhapatnam district* (Harijan Cottage Industry)—
2 Senior Instructors (Rs. 90—3—120).
2 Maistries (Rs. 45—3—75).
1 Peon (Rs. 18—25).

*Ceramic Training Section, Gudur*—
1 Superintendent (Rs. 180—240).
1 Instructor (Rs. 50—80).
1 Moulder (Rs. 70—80).
1 Supervisor (Rs. 70—90).
1 Lower Division-*cum*-Store-keeper (Rs. 45—90).
1 Jigger man (Rs. 40—50).
1 Mechanic (Rs. 30—55).
1 Peon (Rs. 18—25).

*Ceramic Service Centre, Rajahmundry*— (Staff not yet appointed.)
1 Supervisor (Rs. 90—180).
1 Mechanic (Rs. 45—85).
1 Engine driver (Rs. 40—70).
1 Lower division clerk (Rs. 45—90).
1 Attender (Rs. 24—35).
1 Watchman (Rs. 15—20).
30 Labourers at Re. 0-12-0 per day.

*Pottery Training Centre, Rajahmundry*—
1 Ceramic Assistant (Rs. 90—180).
1 Supervisor (Rs. 70—90).
3 Skilled workmen (Rs. 30 each).
5 Unskilled workmen (Rs. 15 each).
1 Watchman (Rs. 10).

*Glass Training Centre, Kalahasti*—
1 Superintendent (Rs. 180).
1 Senior Assistant (Rs. 90).
1 Junior Assistant (Rs. 70).
1 Lower division clerk (Rs. 45—90).
1 Peon (Rs. 18—25).
2 Skilled workmen (Rs. 40 each).
6 Unskilled (Rs. 15 each).
1 Watchman (Rs. 10).

*Glass Training Centre, Tamilnad—*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Superintendent (Rs. 180).<br>1 Senior Assistant (Rs. 90).<br>1 Junior Assistant (Rs. 70).<br>1 Lower division clerk (Rs. 45—90).<br>2 Skilled workmen (Rs. 40 each).<br>6 Unskilled workmen (Rs. 15 each).<br>1 Watchman (Rs. 10). | Staff not yet apppointed. The place of the centre not yet located. |

*Glass Training Centre, Kasargod—*

1 Superintendent (Rs. 180).
1 Senior Assistant (Rs. 90).
1 Junior Assistant (Rs. 70).
1 Lower division clerk (Rs. 45—90).
2 Skilled workmen (Rs. 40 each).
6 Unskilled workmen (Rs. 15 each).
1 Watchman (Rs. 10).

*Glass Training Centre, Madras—*

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| 1 Master table blower .. .. .. | 190—240 |
| 1 Graduating Assistant .. .. .. | 140—190 |
| 2 Skilled helpers .. .. .. .. | 70—100 each |
| 2 Unskilled workmen .. .. .. .. | 16—25 ,, |
| 1 Watchman .. .. .. .. .. | 10 |

*Cottage Industries Schemes under implementation—Production-*cum-*training centre.*—At the beginning of the year 13 production-*cum*-training centres were working. Out of these the following nine centres only functioned successfully during the year :—

*Blacksmithy.*

(1) Gopannapalem, Dendulur firka.
(2) Koipady, Kumbla firka.
(3) Peringalam, Tellicherry firka.

*Blacksmithy and wood work.*

(4) Lepakshi, Hindupur firka.
(5) Palladam, Palladam firka.
(6) Baddiatka-Perdal, Kumbla firka.

*Sheet-metal work.*

(7) Thimmapuram-Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur.

*Pottery.*

(8) Yethodka of Kumbadaji village, Kumbla firka.
(9) Kodiyeri—Tellicherry firka.

The following four centres :—

(1) Blacksmithy, Woodwork, sheet-metal work, Kakalur in Trivellore firka.

(2) Leather goods manufacture, Dendulur firka.

(3) Rattan and bamboo work, Dendulur firka.

(4) Rattan and bamboo work, Tellicherry firka.

did not work satisfactorily and were consequently closed down during the year. The production-*cum*-training centres continued to produce utility articles in iron and wood required in the locality. While engaged in production they also trained apprentices in various trades.

*Scheme for the revival of village industries.*—The scheme for the development of village industries sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 37, Firka Development, dated 10th January 1950, continued to be implemented during the year. This department was in charge only of that part of the scheme which related to the selection of enterprising artisans, purchase and distribution of improved tools to them and imparting of technical help to the artisans. The other parts of the scheme relating to the establishment of model centres and the procurement and supply of raw materials to artisans in development firkas were entrusted to the Director of Rural Welfare and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies respectively. The progress made by this department in the procurement and supply of improved tools and implements is summarised below :—

| | | RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of districts in which artisans have been selected | .. | 25 |
| Number of villages in which artisans have been selected | .. | 1,150 |
| Number of artisans selected for distribution of tools .. | .. | 3,509 |
| Number of artisans approved for distribution of tools | .. | 3,009 |
| Number of artisans to whom tools have been distributed | .. | 1,600 |
| Value of tools purchased for distribution .. .. .. | .. | 1,30,000 |
| Value of tools taken from old stock .. .. .. | .. | 1,12,600 |
| Total | .. | 2,42,600 |

In connection with the drawing up of a comprehensive and co-ordinated plan for the development of Tirumangalam firka, Madurai district, for doubling production, a survey of the cottage industries and resources available in the firka was conducted during the year and based on the particulars gathered, proposals were submitted to Government in this office letter No. 1163-L-5/51, dated 28th April 1951.

*Village oil industry development.*—A scheme designed to popularise Wardha type of ghanis in the villages of selected firkas in the State and also to train local carpenters and blacksmiths in the construction and erection of Wardha type of ghanis was sanctioned by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1108, Rural Welfare, dated 22nd October 1951, for a period of three months in the first instance. A carpenter and mechanic of the department who were trained in the All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha, in the operation and construction of Wardha ghanis have been placed in charge of the demonstration unit which is being set up at Avanashi in Coimbatore district. Under the scheme, the demonstration and propaganda party consisting of the mechanic and carpenter in charge of the unit will visit villages round about Avanashi and demonstrate the superior efficacy of the Wardha ghani over the village ghanis. There will be a small smithy and carpentry workshop

attached to the demonstration unit where local craftsmen and carpenters will be trained in the construction of Wardha ghanis.

An improved Wardha type of ghani with ball-bearings evolved at the Harcourt Butler's Technological Institute, Kanpur, U.P., has been secured and is being distributed to a selected and enterprising oil pressers in Trivellore firka under the Director of Rural Welfare Scheme for the development of oil industry.

In furtherance of the village oil ghani industry, Government have sanctioned in G.O. No. 114, Rural Welfare, dated 23rd October 1951, supply of an improved Wardha oil ghani to the Grama Seva Mandiram, Thimmapuram, Anantapur district, which is already engaged in developing village industries.

*Ceramics.*—Pottery training centre, Rajahmundry, continued to train artisans in the manufacture of stoneware and glazed earthenware products. Each year two sets of six students each are being trained at the centre. The students who commenced training in September 1950 and those who started in March 1951 completed their courses during the year and a fresh batch was admitted in 1951. In addition to training and manufacture of articles, experiments were carried on at the centre to find out and press into use local raw materials for the production of stoneware and earthenware and allied productions. About Rs. 4,000 worth of pottery articles were made at the centre and sold locally.

*Ceramic Service Centre, Rajahmundry.*—The construction of the buildings for the ceramic service centre, Rajahmundry, which has been entrusted to the Public Works Department is expected to be completed in 1952–53.

*Ceramic Training Centre, Gudur.*—The session for the ceramic supervisor's and artisans training courses which commenced in 1950 having been completed during the year the next batch of 12 students for supervisor's course and 8 for artisans course have been admitted in July and August 1951 respectively. Eight deserving students in each course were paid stipends. During the year, two candidates out of the supervisor's course successfully completed the first year course and are continuing their second year of study.

*Glass Training Centres—Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Madras.*—The second course of one year's training in the fabrication of scientific glassware apparatus began in July 1951 and 10 candidates were admitted for training and are being paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem each. Special attention is being paid to the development of manufacture of glass ampules and an order from King Institute, Guindy, for the supply of Rs. 4,000 worth of ampules was undertaken during the year. Experiments on silvering of glass tubes, beakers and plates were conducted at the centre.

The first batch of students who completed their training in June 1951 were taken on an education tour to Bombay in May 1951 as a part of their training course.

*Government Glass Bangle and Bead Training Course, Kalahasti.*—The fourth batch of trainees completed their course of training successfully by 31st March 1951 and the fifth course commenced on 16th April 1951 with 15 candidates. Stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem per student were paid to the trainees. Training was imparted in the manufacture of bangles and beads on improved methods on a cottage basis.

*Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre, Kasargod.*—The second batch of 15 trainees commenced their training from 1st June 1951. The first batch of trainees was taken on an education tour to Poona, Terapore, Agra, Ferozabad and Banares.

*Coir Industry*—(1) *Government Coir School, Beypore.*—The Government Coir School, Beypore, continued to function during the year under the supervision of the Superintendent, Coir School, Beypore. Forty-one students and six Fisheries' department teachers appeared for the final examination in April 1951. Forty-five students came out successful and were awarded certificates. The school remained closed for summer vacation for two months from the second week of April to the first week of June 1951. Another batch of 40 candidates and six Fisheries' department teachers were admitted for training in the first year course from July 1951. Besides, there are 32 students in the second year class. The course extends for a period of two years and training is imparted in all aspects of coir industry as per a prescribed syllabus. Each student is paid a stipend of Rs. 18 per mensem. In G.O. Ms. No. 489, Rural Welfare, dated 22nd November 1950, the retention of the school on a permanent basis has been sanctioned by Government.

(2) *Coir Industrial School, Baruva (Srikakulam district).*—The Coir Industrial School, Baruva, continued to function during the year under the supervision of the District Industries Officer, now Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Visakhapatnam. Twenty-eight students, who were under training in the previous year, appeared for the final examination held in April 1951 and 25 candidates came out successful and were awarded certificates. Another batch of 30 students have been admitted for training from July 1951 out of which 15 were evacuees from Burma and Far East Asian countries.

The school is intended for the benefit of fishermen and other backward communities of the area and training is imparted on all aspects of coir industry as per a prescribed syllabus. The course of training extends for a period of 10 months. Each student is paid a stipend of Rs. 12 per mensem. The value of coir goods sold during the eleven months is about Rs. 670. An expenditure of about Rs. 5,800 has been incurred on the school during the nine months.

(3) *Coir Demonstration, South Kanara district.*—A coir demonstration party was functioning in Mogral village till March 1951 and it moved to Shiriya village in South Kanara district in April 1951 with the concurrence of the Collector of the district. Nearly 58 trainees have been trained so far in the manufacture of coir yarn with the aid of charkas.

(4) *Coir Demonstration, Laccadive and Amindivi Islands.*—In April 1950, Government sanctioned the starting of coir demonstration

in the Laccadive and Amindivi groups of islands for popularizing the manufacture of coir yarn with the use of charkas with a view to raise the economic standards of the islanders. Necessary equipment tools, etc., including 25 sets of charkas intended for free distribution to the islanders were got manufactured and the demonstration party consisting of two instructors were sent to the island recently along with the Special Inspection party.

*Tanning Demonstration parties.*—Government have sanctioned the continuance during the year of four tanning demonstration parties for demonstration to village tanners the correct method of flaying, curing and tanning (processing of hides and skins) and for imparting instructions in the manufacture of leather goods. Twelve students are undergoing training in each centre. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 12 per mensem each. The parties are now working in the following places :—

(1) Aziznagar Settlement, South Arcot district.
(2) Tada in Nellore district.
(3) Kotauratla in Visakhapatnam district.
(4) Dornal in Kurnool district.

*Development of Rural Basic Industries in Rayalaseema.*—The Rayalaseema Development Board accepted the Director's suggestion to set up commercially worked production units in suitable centres equipped with improved tools and machinery for the development of basic rural industries, such as carpentry, blacksmithy, sheet-metal work and light metal casting and requested for definite proposals to implement the suggestion. Accordingly a detailed scheme for setting up commercial production units was furnished to the Development Commissioner, Rayalaseema Development Board.

*Development of Woollen Industries in Rayalaseema.*—The Honorary Special Officer appointed to survey the woollen industry in Rayalaseema and formulate proposals for its development completed his survey and submitted his report. Based on his recommendations, proposals to set up six peripatetic spinning and weaving parties were submitted to Government. The scheme proposed involve an expenditure of Rs. 1,19,184 recurring and Rs. 1,02,100 non-recurring and were under consideration of Government at the end of the year. Certain other suggestions and recommendations made by the Special Officer were remitted to the concerned departments for necessary action.

*Scheme for the establishment of a Central Cottage Industries Research Institute.*—The State Cottage Industries Board stressed the urgency for the establishment of a Central Cottage Industries Research Institute and accordingly the estimates were revised and submitted to Government during the year. The scheme is under their consideration.

A scheme for awarding prizes for cottage industries inventions which was recommended by the State Cottage Industries Board has been prepared and submitted to Government.

*Development of Drugget Industry.*—The Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board constituted for Madras and Mysore for the development

of drugget industry on rational lines continued to take active interest in the industry during the year. It met eight times in all and once during the year. The more important recommendations made by the Board during the year for the development of the industry are those relating to—

(i) bringing down the prices of tannery wool by banning exports of tannery wool outside the States of Madras and Mysore, except those varieties of wool, which are not required for drugget manufacture;

(ii) application of the tentative standard specifications fixed for druggets intended for export to United States of America with suitable modifications to the export of druggets to other countries as well; and

(iii) the setting up of a wool processing centre as a joint venture of Government of Madras, Mysore and the Central Government.

Acting upon another recommendation of the Board, Government of India amended their Notification No. P.C.-11 (1), dated 23rd November 1950, which restricted the free movement of tannery wool inside and outside the State by including Eluru among the places in the Madras State to which tannery wool could be moved without valid permits.

In connexion with the setting up of a wool processing centre, a sub-committee of the Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board was constituted which after inspection of the various sites in the State has fixed a site near the Vinnamangalam Railway Station in North Arcot district. The sub-committee is engaged in the preparation of detailed estimates and plans for the proposed processing centre.

The work of inspection and certification of druggets intended for export to America which started in July 1950 was continued during the year 1951 but certification of druggets exported to other countries has not yet been introduced pending the issue of suitable notification by Government of India. Certificates for the export of 3,889 pieces measuring 23,302 square yards were issued during the year. Regarding export of black and grey tannery wool outside the State the number of permits issued and the quantity covered by them were 276 and 642,521 lb. respectively.

*Advisory Boards for the development of cottage industries.*—The chief among the advisory boards which was formed in order to enlist the co-operation of non-officials interested in the development of cottage industries is the State Cottage Industries Board.

The Board met once during the year and the chief recommendations made by it were—

(1) The Board recommended that immediate steps should be taken to establish the Cottage Industries Research Institute for which proposals have been pending for a long time. The Board also approved the suggestion that suitable prizes should be instituted for encouraging inventions of improved processes and appliances.

(2) The Board considered that a survey of the cottage industries was necessary for the formulation of comprehensive plans for the

development of cottage industries and resolved to recommend the scheme for the survey of cottage industries prepared by the Economic Adviser. The committee felt that as the implementation of the scheme would take about 15 months, no time should be lost in embarking on the survey.

(3) The Board agreed that the plans for the development of cottage industries in the State should cohere within the frame-work of the policies laid down by the All-India Cottage Industries Board.

The Board also constituted a sub-committee to inspect the work relating to the distribution of tools and implements to deserving artisans in the development firkas and to suggest improvements, if any, in the scheme. The sub-committee made the following suggestion :—

"The sub-committee reiterates that for the development of cottage industries, it is necessary to find continuous employment for the village artisans and for this purpose it is most essential that arrangements should be made not merely to supply them with improved tools and raw materials on easy terms but also to collect the finished goods from them and sell them."

Regarding the supplies of tools and implements now being made, the sub-committee expressed general satisfaction with the working of the scheme and recommended that certain additional tools should be supplied to the village artisans.

*Regional Advisory Boards for certain cottage industries.*—Of the six Regional Advisory Boards for select cottage industries sanctioned in G.O. No. 552, Firka Development, dated 19th June 1950, the constitution of the Boards for—

(1) palmyra fibre and leaf products,

(2) leather goods manufacture,

which remained pending at the end of last year was completed during the year. But pending the appointment of an Additional Deputy Director to attend to the work relating to the Regional Advisory Boards only the Board relating to the hand-made match industry functioned during the year. The Regional Board for match industry once met during the year and the important recommendations made by it included :

(1) Amendment of rule 59 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, by addition of the following :—

"Provided that also splints and veneers intended for transfer to the approved rooms or compartments in the factory premises may also be stocked in rooms or compartments approved within a radius of one mile from the factory premises."

(2) Expeditious establishment of remittance facilities in Sivakasi.

(3) Establishment of an organization for the purpose of manufacture, procurement and distribution of raw materials required by the match industry as a joint venture of Government and private manufacturers.

*Coir Advisory Board.*—The Coir Advisory Board constituted by the Government in 1948 continued to function during the year with the

Joint Director as Chairman and only one meeting of the Board was held in January 1951. The Board considered the latest position of coir industry and made a number of recommendations, the more important of which related to—

(1) establishment of licensed warehouses and Co-operative Marketing Societies in Madras State;

(2) continuance of the Coir Advisory Board for a further term of three years;

(3) grant from the Government of India for development of coir industry; and

(4) revision of the Government of India specification for coir fibre.

*Sir M. Visweswarayya's Scheme for rural areas.*—A scheme for the implementation of Sir M. Visweswarayya's Industrializaton Scheme for rural areas in two taluks of the two districts of Tiruchirappalli and Nellore was sanctioned in G.O. No. 39, Rural Welfare, dated 11th January 1951. The scheme aims at the development of industries in every part of the country and increased production and income from them by encouraging growth of the spirit of self-help initiative and ambition in the rural population by affording them an opportunity to acquire higher operative knowledge, skill and practice in industries. The scheme provides for the formation of village group committees for every 15 to 20 villages with a population ranging between 10,000 to 20,000 and the constitution of committees for these group units composed of local competent businessmen and leaders. These committees will be advised and aided by Government agents designated as Rural Industrialization Officers. Co-ordination Committees will also be formed for each taluk. Half of the working expenses not exceeding Rs. 1,500 for each committee per year will be met by Government and a contribution from the villagers will be collected to cover the other half. An expenditure of Rs. 1,10,266 has been sanctioned by the Government in connexion with the implementation of the scheme. These committees will be advised and guided by Government agents whose main task will be able to give advice often pleading and cajoling reluctant farmers as to how to develop village industries. The scheme is being implemented in two districts, viz., Nellore and Tiruchirappalli.

The two Rural Industrialization Officers appointed in this connexion were deputed to the Mysore State for a month to study the working of Sir M. Visweswarayya's scheme in that State. They completed their deputation and took up their posts in the respective districts. The cottage and small-scale industries and resources available in the taluks taken up for implementation of the scheme are being surveyed by them with a view to drawing up plans for the development of specific industries through the village group committees. Villages have been tentatively grouped and members of committees are pending nomination by the Collectors of the concerned districts.

*Publicity and Marketing.*—Of the seven regional museums sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1223, Development, dated 10th March 1949, only those at Anantapur, Rajahmundry, Vijayavada and Kozhikode did

some good work. A suitable building for the location of the Coimbatore Regional Museum has been secured and arrangements are being made to collect exhibits for display in the museum. The regional museums at Madurai and Tiruchirappalli have not yet begun to function due to want of suitable buildings.

Accepting the recommendation of the State Cottage Industries Board, the Government sanctioned in G.O. No. 1282, Rural Welfare, dated 4th December 1951, the revival of sales emporia in the regional museums of Anantapur and Kozhikode for the present at a cost of Rs. 1,200 under recurring expenditure and Rs. 9,000 under non-recurring expenditure.

The Central Cottage Industries Museum and sales emporium at Madras continued to attract a large number of visitors and did useful work in popularizing cottage industries products of the State. For furthering the activities and usefulness of the institution towards marketing of cottage industries products, Government sanctioned in G.O. No. 1862, Development, dated 23rd April 1951, the free services of a Government officer of the Co-operative department to work as the Superintendent of the museum. The officer joined the museum on 16th July 1951.

With a view to stimulate the New Zealand market for hand-made laces, the department had undertaken to arrange for the inspection of hand-made lace goods intended for export to that country and to ensure that the goods exported generally conformed to the samples furnished by exporters. Accordingly, two cases of exports of hand-made laces from Narasapur area to New Zealand were attended to and special arrangements were made for the execution of orders according to specifications and to the despatch of goods in proper time to New Zealand. In connexion with a complaint received from the Indian Trade Commissioner, New Zealand, that the lace exporters of Narasapur indulged in malpractices by writing vilifying letters against one another, an enquiry was held and all the exporters of lace goods were induced to form into a single organization and ensure observance of proper business conduct. In order to establish more contacts with foreign markets for hand-made laces, sample sets of laces were sent to the Commercial Second Secretary to the Embassy of India in Argentina and to the Economic Adviser to the India Military Mission, Hamburg.

The department availed itself of services of the Central Cottage Industries Sales Emporium, New Delhi, by sending consignments of cottage industries products such as khadi produced in Government centres, printed handloom cloth dothies and toys, pattamadai mats, etc., for sale at Delhi.

*Assistance to Cottage Industries.*—During the year the department made allocation of 1,192 tons of iron and steel to cottage industrialists in the State. During the year, 318 loan applications under the Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules were entertained and investigation into their merits had been undertaken.

The following schemes for the development of cottage industries are under consideration of Government :—

(1) Setting up of a Central Cottage Industries Research Institute.

(2) Introduction and popularization of Japanesa cottage industry machines.

(3) Development of cottage industries in Agency tracts of West Godavari district.

(4) Starting of cardboard industries in Kumbla firka, South Kanara district.

(5) Setting up of stores purchase section in the Department of Industries.

(6) Development of woollen textile industry in Rayalaseema.

RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

# G.O. No. 843, 28th July 1952

Administration Report—Rural Welfare Department—Report for the year ending December 1951—Recorded with remarks.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Rural Welfare, Madras, dated 16th July 1952, letter No. nil.

**Order—No. 843, Rural Welfare, dated 28th July 1952.**

Recorded.

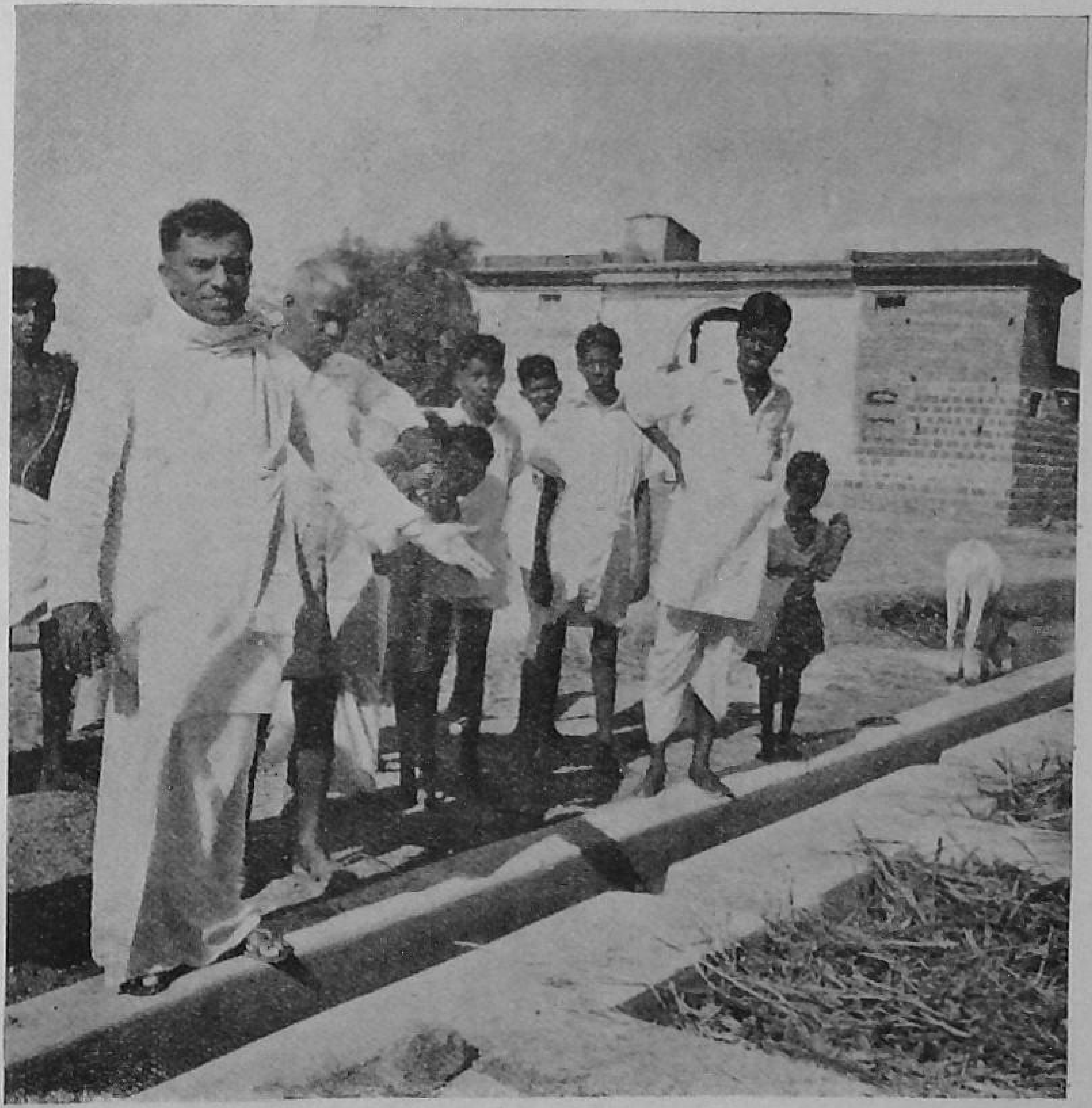
2. Tangible results under the Rural Welfare Programme can be achieved only when there is a large measure of support and co-operation from the villagers. The various departments concerned should also function as a composite unit in order that the benefits of integrated approach is realized in practice. The heads of departments and the Collectors should keep this in view in implementing the Rural Welfare Schemes.

3. The Director of Rural Welfare is requested to furnish in future reports quantitative details relating to the number of boys and adults benefited by the opening of new schools, number of persons using the reading rooms and libraries, number of maternity cases attended to as a result of opening new maternity centres, etc.

(By order of the Governor)

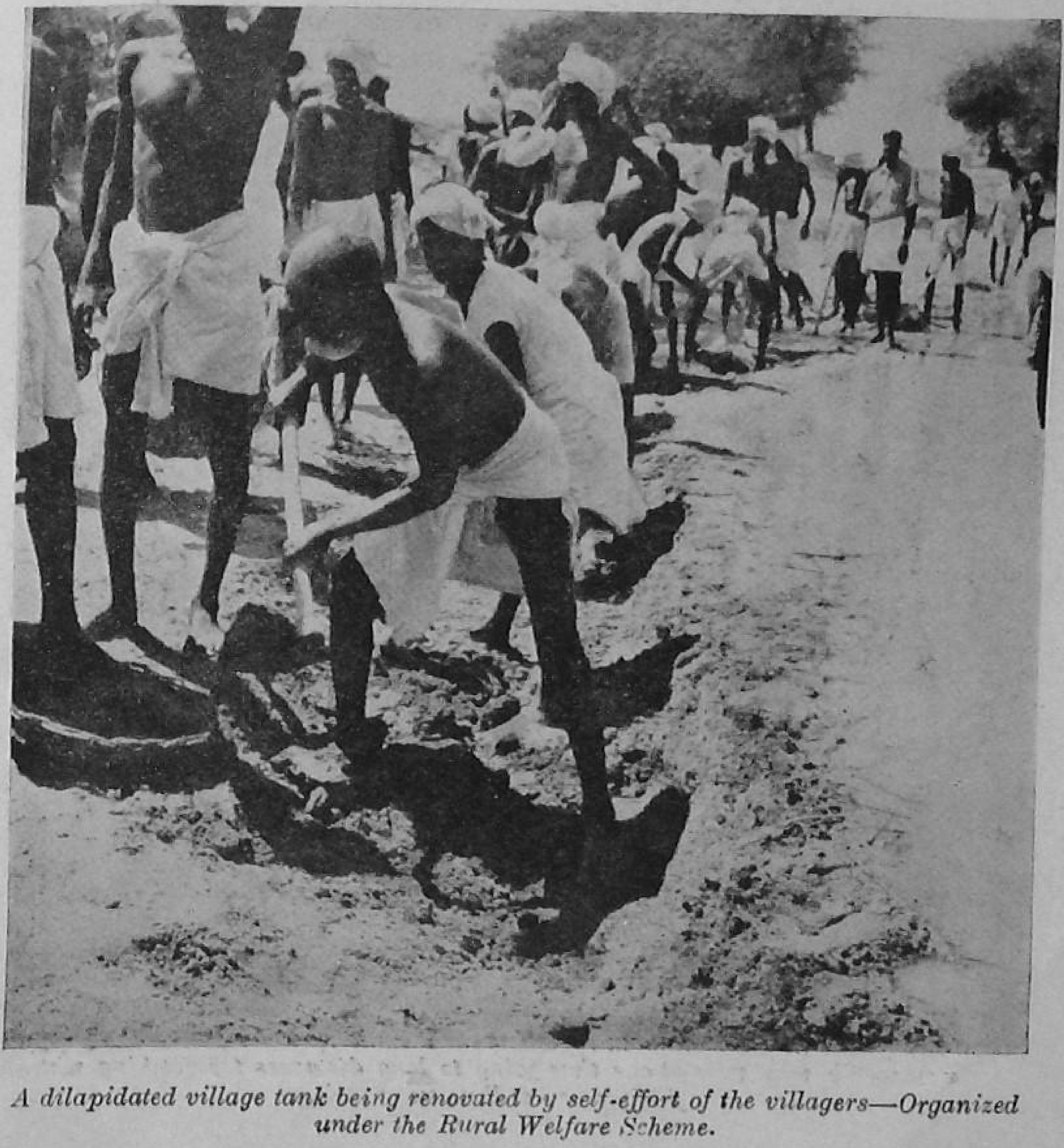
T. K. SANKARAVADIVELU,
*Secretary to Government.*

To the Director of Rural Welfare, Madras-9.
Copy to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.



*A village drainage constructed by the villagers themselves with technical assistance given by the Government—The Rural Welfare Officer will be seen explaining how waste can be converted into wealth.*

*A Community Centre costing Rs. 5,000 built under the Rural Welfare Scheme with Government grant of Rs. 500 only used for common purposes of villagers including weekly bhajuns, adult education classes, etc.*



*A dilapidated village tank being renovated by self-effort of the villagers—Organized under the Rural Welfare Scheme.*

*A tidy well with a bath room replacing an insanitary water pond—the happy womenfolk who were at one time going to long distances for fetching water find the new well a source of joy.*

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